HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,883—New Series.
BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1903.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE ASIATIC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903.	
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th	June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th	"
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th	"
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th	"
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th	July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th	"
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th	"
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th	"
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st	Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th	"
* ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	15th	"
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd	"
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th	"
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th	Sept
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th	"
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th	"
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th	"

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed to board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 19.3
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to,
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Fort, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3,851 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2nd June, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Dca. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about MONDAY, 15th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 4th June, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch	10th June.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	25th June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS ; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS ; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy' used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1903.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.
TOWN HALL
MONDAY, JUNE 8TH, AT 6 P.M.
FELIX STERNBERG,
THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,
Kindly assisted by Mr. BERNARD TRIGGS.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
40, Medows Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "KALIBIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, short delivery, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH DURING THE MONSOON.

WITH effect from the 15th JUNE, 1903, and until further notice the KHOPOLI BRANCH LINE will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th May, 1903.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th June, 1903, is APPOINTED for the DECLARATION of DIVIDENDS in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petitions.

Re, NANABHAI RAGHUNATH BHANDARE,
" PAUL RICHARD DE MIRANDA.
" BHICU SHANKER VARDE.
" MORARJI LALJI THAKER.
" SULEMAN GULAM HUSEN KHOJA.
" HIRJI DHARAMSI CHAPARIA.
" GAJANAN BALVANT NAVALKER.
" SHANKER BALKRISHNA ANJERLEKER.
" SADANNAND SHEWSHANKER PITALE.
" GEORGE FREDERICK WESTON.
" LOWJI MAKONJI JOSHI.
" SORABJI MUNCHERJI MEHERHOMJI.
" ABDULALLI NURBHOY SURTI.
" JOHN JONES.
" GANSEY KHETSEY SHA.
" RUNCHOREDAS MORARJI.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents are informed that unless they prove their claims in the office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 22nd June, 1903, they will be excluded from these dividends.—Dated this 3rd day of June, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY beg to announce that they have this day VACATED their PREMISES at Church Gate Street, and REMOVED to the more Extensive, Expensive and Prominent Premises in NAVSARI BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, near Whiteaway and Laidlaw's.

Bombay, 29th May, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 433 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.. Plaintiffs.

(1.) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and (2.) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED., a Joint Stock Company, now in Liquidation, through H. C. E. MACLEOD, Esquire, its Official Liquidator......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty Ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 383, 691 and 693, containing by admeasurement five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone Demello and partly by the Batty Ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by Batty Ground of Narrayan Thakor.

LOT No. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other standing on the Fazendari ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shet in Dhunji Doongaria Street without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhunji Doongaria Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cappawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomanji and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.—A VANILLA ESTATE, consisting of about 5,000 Vanilla Wines, may easily be extended to 20,000. Ample supply of water. Wines flowering freely and maturing large pods. Maiden Crop just picked. Also the following products grown on the Estate: Coffee, Black Pepper, Oranges, Plantains, Sugarcane, Rice, Arecanut Palms, Sagopalms, fruit trees, etc.

Total area about 87 acres. Apply for particulars to

"VANILLA",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, as MANAGER of a large property, for a gentleman who studied Agriculture in Germany, and had 13 years' experience in an Estate in India. Also considerable experience in treatment of Horses, Cattle, etc. Would also take up Management of a Dairy Farm or Horse or Mule Breeding Establishment or large Stud. Excellent References.

Offers to be addressed to

"AGRICULTURIST",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

BEST QUALITY
RUBBER TYRE
FOR

1¼" CHANNEL............	Rs. 2- 4	per foot.
1¼" Do.	" 1-12	"
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel..................	" 10-	per set.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CLEARANCE SALE of BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.—LAMPS, from Rs. 3; BELLS, Re. 1 all round; and other goods much below Manufacturers' Cost.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each, prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKS.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....................	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....................	£562,500

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Manager
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9 to 12 Months 5 " "
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Manager.
Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 9,060,000

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of foulness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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CAPITAL (paid up)....................	Rs. 10,00,000
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SANFRANCISCO,
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000

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Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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CAPITAL.

Subscribed......................	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

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Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
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" D. KING.

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" 6 Months........................ 4½	"
" 12 Months........................ 5	"
" 2 Years.......................... 5½	"

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Green Mangoes for Chutney and Pickle, As. 4 a lb.
Plantains, Red, Rs. 3 per 100 and As. 6 a dozen.
" White, Table, Re. 1 per 100, As. 2 a dozen.
" Raspberry Flavoured, Re. 1-8 per 100, As. 3 a dozen.
Cooking or Frying Plantains, As. 6 a dozen.
Yellow Peaches, As. 8 to As. 10 a dozen.
Australian Apples, Re, 1-4 per dozen.
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Pine Apples, Singapore, As. 6 to As. 8 each.
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1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 219 FULL-PRESSED BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th Inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Glade and Co., and on account of the underwriters,—

M G / S C / 246 / B A —109 bales fine machine-ginned Ranpore cotton,

B S / 252 / B A / M G —110 bales fine machine-ginned Ranpore cotton, damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 500 BALES BHAVNAGAR PRESSED GOOD BHAVNAGAR COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the godown of Lam Heerji Tu ack & Co. in Bhaiya gully, by order of Mr. Hurdatrai Rampurtab and on account and at the risk of the following persons the undermentioned bales of Bhavnagar pressed good Bhavnagar cotton :—

On account and at the risk of Laxminaron Bharani—
100 bales.
On account and at the risk of Goormukhrai Sukhanand—
200 bales.
On account and at the risk of Hejarimull Gordhan—
200 bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock Clock Tower Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano, revolving top office table, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of Rev. Mr. R. S. SPOONER.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Shamji Building, Clare Road, Byculla, next to the House of Correction the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, best platedware, by Reed and Barton and others, sweet-toned Mahogany Cantante Resonante square pianoforte by Rose & Co. No. 9 Victoria stove, engravings, Hink's table and floor lamps, Singer's sewing machine, fish bowl, old bronze, China table ornaments and wall plates, gent's bicycle, single harness, revolving top office table, large aviary with birds, singing birds, lenoliun carpet drawing room suit of sofas and chairs &c. the property of C. CHANDLER Esqr. proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 107 CASES WHISKY.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., Ld.,

58 cases Record Reign whisky.
22 cases Canton whisky.
27 cases Old Taylor whisky.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, hat and book stands, teapoys, hall sofas, iron safes.

146 pairs lady's and gent's ammunition boots and shoes.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 second hand victoria.
1 handsome and strong chestnut riding horse and seddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHALWADY CROSS LANE, OTHERWISE CALLED SUKVDI LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Sha Bhugwandas Narandass, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Choonilal Fackirchund, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of February, 1902, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Vithalwady Cross Lane, otherwise called Sukvdi Lane, outside the Fort, in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 136, new No 1101, old Survey No 156, and new Survey No 1502, and assessed by the Municipality under ward C No 1725, and street No 5 and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdualla Mirani, on the west by the property of Liladhur Scoonderjee, on the south by the property of Narandass Rowjee and on the north by the aforesaid Sukvdi Lane, otherwise called Vithulwady Cross Lane, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 NEW FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite, the Bombay Bank, in B. I. S. N Co's old building, first floor.—

2 brand new first rate full-size 1½ inches slate billiard tables, (specially made to order with all the latest improvements) with balls, cues, cuestand, marking board, &c. complete.

The above tables will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rubber-tyred bicycle wheel victoria, light rubber tyred victoria, bay Arab horse, 6 years old, going in harness, harness windproof lamp, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets etc., the property of F. S. PUNNETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, walnut cottage iron frame piano by Rose and Co, Fortress No. 5, cooking stove nearly new, brass telescope floor lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, large Paris made Panan garden stand with cupid figured flower pots, collection of choice palms, roses etc, in tubs and pots, etc., the property of E. KNOTT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th June, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted circular brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with rubber-tyred wheels.
1 powerful iron grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years, regularly driven by a lady, very quiet.
1 grey Arab, 14-2, very quiet and showy, believed sound, regularly driven.
The property of Dr. J. Munday—
1 English dog-cart, horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 136, Lohar Chawl Street, 25-29, Patakwadi Lane, Lohar Chawl Street, 20-22-24, 31-36, 38-42, Patakwadi Lane.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th June, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder, close to the Dock Walls, on account of the concerned—

100 bales damaged Broach cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June, 1903.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY
AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 3.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£91 5/8	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/2	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 1/2	= − 1/16
2 months hence	24 5/16	= − 1/8
Spot in New York	53 1/4	= − 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18	= − 1/2
Berlin "	20·45 3/4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·88 1/4	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	= do
6 "	3 1/4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 1/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 1/8 pr ct	= + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Metals :—Copper Braziers £70 7
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 12s. 3d.
Bar iron Belgian £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11 2s. 6d
Basic Steel Bars £5 5s.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 5-8. June-July. Sellers. Tone. Flat.

Linseed—Bold 41. June-July. Sllers. Tone quite

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 20,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,70,000 do. Bombay.
" 10,10,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 31,80,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received Full.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 58,90,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 3,000. Spot 6·42 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 10,000 and Arrivals closed quiet.

June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·14	6·10	5·59	5·55
+3	+3	+3	−2
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·25	5·15	5·12	5·11
−2	−2	−2	−2
Feb.-Mar			
5·11			
−2			

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port	5,000 bales.
Do. last year	5,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
Do. do. Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	11·50 unchanged
Futures, month of July	11·19 + 2
Do. do. December	9·42 + 8

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 3rd June, 1903 :—

Cotton	6,814 bales.
Wheat	14,630 cwts.
Linseed	17,02 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	11,926 "
Gingellyseed	601 "
Poppyseed	4,036 "
Groundnuts	38 "
Castorseed	4,586 "
Rice	56,5 0 "
Myrabollams	2,234 "
Cottonseed	3,197 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	173
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady,

Cash	98-15
1st Settlement	99-1

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 4th June	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS,

	Rs	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone unchanged. Ready	7	1	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	0	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	21	8	

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 28	8
Club No. 1	" 29	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	3,000
Imports	3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·12	6·08	5·95	5·53	
−2	−2	−2	−2	
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·23	5·12	5·10	5·08	5·08
−2	−3	−2	−3	−3

COTTON.—The local Markets is quiet but steady with a small business.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	179	168	161	28th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	188	178	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	186	177	...	do
Belati M. G	198	187	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	181	173	do
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do	199	188	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	208	198	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	203	198	..	do
Broach do	250	241	...	do
Bhownugger do	224	216	209	do
Do H. G.	220	212	202	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	229	do
Westerns	...	...	211	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 5-8 ex
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	24 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JUNE 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.
Communication with St Vincent and Barbadoes restored.

MR. T. M. HEALY, M.P., who, it is reported, will shortly be called to the English Bar, is following the example of his near relative, the late A.M. Sullivan, who, while an Irish Nationalist member, also qualified himself to practise in the English courts. Mr. Sullivan, who was one of the members for the undivided county of Louth, the northern division of which has been represented by Mr. Healy for many years, was generally regarded as the most eloquent Irishman of his time. He was giving every promise of attaining a leading position in the English courts when he passed away in the prime of life.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

IVENS—LEONARD—June 4, 1878, at St Barnabas, Kensington, by the Revd Dr Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex. John H A Ivens, Assistant Engineer, P W D, India, to Mildred Hare, youngest daughter of the late Robert Leonard, of Keynsham, Somerset, and Mrs Leonard, of 58 Elsham Road, Kensington.

DEATHS.

HALL—June 1, at 15, Main Road, Royapuram, Marjorie Hyacinth Hall, the dearly loved daughter of Bertha Alexandra Josephine Hall, and granddaughter of E P Clarke, late M R Co.

McCLURE—May 28, at Ranikhet, Mrs Elizabeth McClure, aged 70 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h 34m. High water 8-18m., 8-9. Low water 1-42m. 2-3a.

P. and O. Co.'s steamer India, with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, due to arrive at daylight.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Clan Maclean left the dock yesterday.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEHRALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of May the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,374. The number of new admissions was 343 classified as stated below :—Men 97, women 109, children 137, total 343. The average daily attendance was 44.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hamilton charged James Phillips with wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sent to the Government Workhouse.

AN ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Rustomkhan Kadirbux, a Khoja, with disorderly behaviour in a public place, and with escaping from legal custody. On Sunday night the accused had a fight with another man on the Duncan Road and both were arrested by a police sepoy. The accused, however, struck the sepoy, broke away and bolted. Subsequently he surrendered himself at the Girgaum Police Station. He was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

MOONLIGHT CONCERT.—A well attended and enjoyable vocal and instrumental concert was held last evening at the Bandstand in aid of the Foundling Hospital, Mazagon. The Bandstand was illuminated with Kitson's patent lights. A pleasing and attractive programme was contributed to by the following ladies and gentlemen :—Miss F. Tengey, Mr. G. H. N. Sexton, Mr. S. Clerke, Mr. C. L. Richardson, and Mr. G. W. Rowley. By the permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgkinson the Band of the Prince of Wales' North Staffordshire Regiment under Mr. J. Gander, the Band Master, was in attendance. All the arrangements in connection with the entertainment were admirably carried out under the supervision of Mr. Seymour Dove.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Sambhuprakash Besamberprakash, a Purdesi, was charged by Superintendent Nolan with using criminal force to a girl named Soondri. The girl, who was a minor, lived with her mother Chundrabhaga, in 9th Lane, Kamatipoora. On the morning of the 27th April last the mother went to work leaving Soondri alone at home. On her return in the evening she found Soondri crying. On being questioned by the mother, she made a statement, which led to the arrest of the accused, who was a resident of 13th Lane, Kamatipoora. The Magistrate held a prima facie case had been made out against the accused and committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hamilton charged Savalia Rowji, a bullock cart driver, with cruelty to his bullocks. Evidence showed that on Wednesday afternoon the accused while driving his cart along the Marine Lines road belaboured his bullocks unmercifully, though the cart was empty and there appeared no reason for the accused to treat his animals in such a manner. The accused stated in his defence that his cart was on the wrong side of the road. He tried to take it to the proper side, but his bullocks would not move, and he had to beat them to make them move. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or in default to undergo eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDER.—During the month of May the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,817. The number of new admissions was 955 classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	333	179	274	733
Mussalmans	49	28	74	151
Parsees	5	3	5	13
Other castes	4	0	1	5
Total	391	210	354	955

The average daily attendance was 91.

A GHARIWALLA'S FARE.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hamilton charged Alikhan Shamsudin, a hack victoria driver, with plying his conveyance without a licence, and with demanding more than his legal hire from his fare, Mr. Alfred Dickson. Mr. Dickson engaged the accused's victoria at Lower Colaba, and drove to Churchgate Street. After baiting there for about eight minutes he drove to the Crawford Market. The accused's legal fare was ten annas and he gave him a rupee and asked him to return the balance of six annas. The accused refused to do so, upon which Mr. Dickson asked for his licence-book, from which it was found the licence was for a gharry other than the one the accused was driving. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Abdul Hoosein Alibhoy, a dock labourer, aged twenty-two years, while chipping the side of the steamship Somali from a wooden staging attached alongside was, by the shifting of the steamer towards the wharf, injured in the leg, which was jammed between the steamer and the wharf. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, for treatment.—Shaikh Hoosain Yesin, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-four years, employed in the Government Dockyard, accidentally fell into the coal bunker of a steam launch on Wednesday, and sustained injuries to his legs. He was treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Ramchundra Govind, aged twenty-two years, while carrying a bucket containing boiled pitch on Wednesday afternoon, in the Colaba Press, accidentally slipped and fell and the pitch falling on him burnt him about his legs, arms and back. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night one Bayaji Tuckoo Apoo, a Hindu residing on the first floor of the Soonderdas chawl at Sankli Tank, gave information to the police that on returning home at 8.30 p.m. from work he discovered the door of his room fastened from the inside. He knocked at the door and called out, but receiving no reply, he, in the presence of others, entered the room through an open space at the top of the wall dividing his room from the adjoining one, and found that his wife Kassi aged twenty-five years, lying dead on the floor with a piece of rope tied round her neck, and a curry stone placed against the door. From inquiries made by the Police it appears that Bayaji went to work at Mandvie in the morning, leaving his wife alone at home. Later on in the day she had a quarrel with another woman named Soondribai and they abused each other. Kassi then went to Kamatipura and told her brother-in-law's wife to send for her (Kassi's) husband at once and left, but no one in the chawl in which she lived saw her returning. Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, opened an inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue, regarding the death of the woman Kassi. After some evidence was recorded the inquiry was adjourned.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged DhanjiMalji with being without any visible means of subsistence and with being a reputed thief under Sections 109 and 110 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Power said that the accused was a notorious housebreaker and belong to the gang of what were known as pipe-climbers, who effected entrance into the houses by climbing up the waste-water pipes. They generally stole bundles from bed-rooms for the buttons, watches, chains, etc. Of the four convictions against the accused two were for house-breaking. He came out of jail only a few days ago and had been sent there for not being able to furnish security to be of good behaviour. He had neither regular occupation nor any fixed place of residence. About 2-30 on Wednesday morning he was arrested by a policeman in Kitchen Garden Street where he was found loitering. That street was not used by the public generally, and the accused had no business to be there at that time. In the locality there lived a rich gentleman and but for the timely arrest of the accused probably there would have been a theft. The accused was ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 and to furnish two respectable Hindoo residents of Bombay as sureties for the like amount each, to be of good behaviour for a period of one year, in default of furnishing the security, he was orderedd to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE MATHERAN QUARRYING CASE.

EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

THE case in which Mr. Madhavdas G. L. Pasta, a property owner of Matheran, sued the Secretary of State in respect of certain rights of quarrying, was continued yesterday in the District Court of Thana, before Mr. R. S. Tipnis, District Judge.

Mr. Bejanji Sorabji Chinoy, proprietor of the Rugby Hotel, Matheran, examined by Mr. Setalwad said, he was an old resident of Matheran and had started a hotel called the Garbut Hotel, in 1876. He purchased the Garbut Hall for the purpose of the hotel. He bought additional land and added other blocks to the hotel. He took the earth and stones from the plot, for which he did not pay anything. No fees were demanded from him. From 1876 to 1881 he had to repair the approaches of the hotel, and he used earth and stones from the compound for which no fees were demanded. He was not asked to obtain any permission from the Superintendent. In 1881 he started the Rugby Hotel and pulled down the new blocks of the Garbut Hotel and brought the wood work and the iron sheets to the new hotel and left the earth and stones there. For the purpose of building the new hotel, he used boulders and earth from the plot. He had to make the roads and approaches to the hotel, and had to repair them every year. For the last seven or eight years he had been taking earth and stones from other plots, as none are now available on his ground. As long as he used earth and stones from his plot, no fees were demanded and no permission was obtained. So far as he could say, the authorities did know that he had been making use of the stones and earth from the plot of land leased to him. Generally the lessees used stones and earth from their compounds, but since 1895 they had to ask their permission of the Superintendent. Till about 1895 no fees were levied from the residents for the use of stones and earth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that he could get stones from his ground by excavation. When witness wrote the letter of November, 1893, to the Superintendent, he desired in it to take stones and pay the necessary fees, as no stones were left on his plot. The letter of November, 1893, referred to Jiwaji Hall, which belonged to his brother. At the date of that letter the site had not been built upon. He could have got earth and stones from that site in 1893. In that letter he asked for general permission, as it was about that time the system of permissions was introduced. When witness wrote to the Superintendent the letter of the 11th November, 1893, he could not say that the mud referred to therein had reference to Government ground or his own plot of land.

Re-examined, witness said that in 1893 there was no mud on the Rugby plot. Ever since 1886-87 he had been taken earth and stones from Government ground. His plot was now level, and if he excavated for stones the plot would be spoilt.

Witness, recalled, in answer to Mr. Jardine, said that in 1895 no copies of the Rules and Usages of Matheran were sent to him. Those rules were brought to his attention in the time of Dr. Barrie as they were posted in the Superintendent's office. He could not say these rules were well known to other residents. He never saw the rules posted in the Bazaar.

Mr. Jardine said that he did not argue or suggest that fees were levied by Government for the use of stones and earth for the purposes of the plot before 1892.

Mr. Madhavdas Gokuldas Liladhar Pasta, the plaintiff in the case was then examined by Mr. Setalwad

TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

AT the last tea sale held in Calcutta a marked feature was the demand from buyers for Russia who bid up and cleared of everything suitable for that country. Nearly fifteen hundred packages or fully a quarter of the offering was taken off in this direction, a very sensible aid to sellers. It is but a year or two since the Russians took practically no tea from India, and it was said that they would never contract a liking for Indian growths. This has been remarkably falsified especially during the past year when the Russian business in tea from India rose to some five and a half million pounds. The tea goes mostly to Odessa and Batoum whence it is distributed to other parts of the Empire. At present it is chiefly used for blending with China growths to which it imparts strength and body. The Russians are not yet, it is true, educated up to drinking Indian tea, pure at least to any extent. They still prefer the China flavour, but once the practice of blending is adopted, the stronger tea may be left to take care of itself. The same course was pursued in the early days of Indian tea in England. The first blends were mostly of China, and Indian tea was represented in them to a very small extent. But the end was certain from the first. A gradual change of taste took place in favour of stronger and more satisfying article until now. China tea is almost unsaleable at home by itself. We may fairly hope for a similar change of taste in Russia now that British teas from India and Ceylon have obtained a firm footing. We need not remind our readers what an important matter this is, nor what improved prospects it opens up for Indian tea. Russia consumes 100 million lbs. of tea. To secure such a trade is indeed worth while. This growing direct foreign demand not only from Russia but from other centres will make the London tea buyers reconsider the situation in the near future. It will help Indian planters to establish a powerful market locally in Calcutta, and then the London buyers will find it necessary to send to buy on the spot before the pick of the crop is taken off by the foreign dealers. All the advantages accruing from such a development are within the grasp of producers if they will take the opportunity offered them.—Englishman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	4	2	13
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	4	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	12	9	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	26	20	77
Total plague deaths to date	261,627	113,531	
Same date last year	20	20	101

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE, 4.

Thursday.—A well defined depression is shown this morning over South-West Punjab. Pressure changes in Upper India have been irregular, and easterly winds continue in the Gangetic Plain. Conditions prevail which favour the occurrence of thunderstorms and duststorms in Upper India where the temperature for the past 24 hours has been very high. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of 121 degrees, and Multan, Sialkote, Lahore, Khushab, Montgomery, and Bikanir temperatures ranging from 116 to 118 1-2 degrees. Light to moderate rain has been general in Burma, and showers have fallen in Assam, Bengal, and South Peninsula. Minbu has received two inches, Moulmein, Diamond Island, Mongwa, Dibrugarh, and Sibsagar one and a half inches, and Toungoo, Lashio, Bhamo, Cherrapunjee, and Mercara one inch. The temperature for the past 24 hours was above normal everywhere, except in parts of North-East India and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
Jask	29·681	W	10	98·3	82·2	64	...	0·00	− 0·05
Muscat	29·611	NW	5	96·8	70·1	53	...	0·0	− 0·20
Aden	29·746	NE	5	93·3	81·8	77	...	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·512	E	3	116·4	86·9	29	...	0·00	− 0·08
Sirsa	29·529	?	8	113·8	92·1	39	...	0·00	− 0·07
Delhi	29·587	ESE	7	110·2	88·2	41	...	0·00	− 0·12
Agra	29·591	SE	6	111·5	88·4	51	..	0·00	− 0·01
Cawnpore	29·581	E	7	108·5	85·5	62	...	0·29	+ 0·05
Allahabad	29·626	E	8	107·6	86·2	56	...	0·00	− 0·19
Jhansi	29·587	WSW	10	114·9	93·2	40	...	0·00	− 0·14
Jacobabad	29·545	SE	4	121·0	84·1	78	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·683	WSW	12	94·4	83·8	69	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·618	W	8	115·2	87·1	30	...	0·00	..
Ajmere	...	W	18	109·9	87·0	46	..	0·00	− 0·04
Deesa	29·721	WSW	13	109·1	81·1	64	..	0·00	0·01
Ahmedabad	29·746	SW	4	108·3	81·6	67	...	0·00	− 0·04
Bhuj	29·717	WSW	18	100·3	77·9	71	...	0·00	− 0·02
Jamnagar	29·741	WSW	21	96·1	78·7	62	...	0·00	0·00
Dwarka	29·743	WSW	18	90·4	82·3	74	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·748	W	13	106·4	76·2	66	..	0·00	− 0·10
Veraval	29·776	SW	15	89·1	82·2	74	...	0·00	0·00
Neemuch	29·678	WSW	12	111·0	80·7	53	00·5	0·05	− 0·04
Indore	29·718	WNW	9	106·8	74·6	79	0·53	0·65	+ 0·38
Saugor	29·635	W	11	108·5	84·1	35	...	0·00	− 0·15
Jubbulpore	29·622	WNW	6	111·0	86·1	38	...	0·00	− 0·23
Hoshangabad	29·678	SW	6	109·6	85·2	50	...	0·00	− 0·22
Khandwa	29·697	NW	9	110·7	81·1	50	...	0·00	− 0·17
Raipur	29·595	W	12	112·0	86·9	28	..	0·26	+ 0·56
Nagpur	29·669	W	1	111·7	86·0	40	..	0· 0	− 0·57
Amraoti	29·716	WSW	10	111·4	76·5	77	0·25	0·30	− 0·12
Akola	29·701	WSW	14	111·6	78·9	43	...	0·00	− 0·31
Surat	29·785	W	10	96·2	81·6	67	...	0·00	− 0·20
Malegaon	29·721	WNW	10	105·3	78·6	42	...	0·00	− 0·37
Bombay	29·806	W	7	89·9	88·8	75	..	0·00	− 1·15
Poona	29·790	WNW	16	99·0	72·9	69	..	0·00	− 0·54
Ahmednagar	29·743	NW	8	103·4	77·4	57	..	0·00	− 0·48
Aurangabad	29·699	W	12	104·0	79·2	43	..	0·00	
Sholapur	29·733	WNW	15	105·2	79·9	48	..	0·00	− 0·51
Ratnagiri	29·799	N	12	90·3	81·8	78	..	0·00	− 2·25
Bijapur	29·740	WSW	10	104·4	73·3	73	0.01	0·00	− 0·52
Belgaum	29·764	WSW	4	84·3	70·7	77	..	0·03	− 0·87
Marmugoa	29·795	N	10	90·6	81·4	81	..	0·00	− 1·71
Karwar	29·783	E	4	89·8	79·0	78	0·07	0·00	− 3·25
Mangalore	29·799	Calm	3	90·9	72·4	84	0·58	0·07	− 2·57
Calicut	29·806	E	9	92·3	79·2	79	...	0·53	− 3·03
Cochin	29·810	Calm		90·3	75·6	84	0·05	0·12	− 1·17
Bangalore	29·820	WSW	8	92·8	68·8	86	0.36	2·03	− 0·39
Secunderabad	29·715	SW	4	102·7	79·8	45	...	0·36	− 0·51
Masulipatam	29·680	SSE	8	98·7	81·0	66	..	0·00	− 0·41
Bellary	29·763	WNW	4	105·0	75·7	60	0·07	0·00	− 0·11
Cuddapah	29·731	SW	6	107·8	80·9	56	0·21	0·21	− 0·25
Madras	29·730	S	8	100·0	82·5	76	...	0·21	− 0·30
Coimbatore	29·789	SW	2	93·4	74·6	80	..	0·00	+ 0·43
Trichinopoly	29·737	Calm	1	102·6	81·7	62	...	0·63	− 0·24
Negapatam	29·733	W	4	100·2	83·5	66	...	0·00	− 0·16
Colombo	29·845	E	10	88·0	75·0	98	0·08	0·35	− 0·15

In column Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moerate, F=Fresh, S = Strong, H=Heav

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J J H=0·00 (0·00) ; G T H= 0·00 (0·00) ; St G H=0·00 (0·00); C P=0·00 (0·00).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular throughout the whole of the reporting area.

Winds are easterly at Karwar and Calicut, southerly at Madras and south-westerly to north-westerly at most other stations. The force has been strong in Cutch and at Veraval.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in excess of normal in most places. The maximum varied from 121° at Jacobabad to 84° at Belgaum and the minimum from 93° at Jhansi to 69° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Masulipatam, Negapatam, Khandwa, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad and Karachi. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Neemuch, Indore, Amraoti, Bijapur, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary and Colombo.

Weather.—Colombo reports an east wind with a velocity of 14 miles an hour and a rough sea. The Agent for the Messageries Maritime kindly sends the following report :—The S.S. "Caledonien" left Colombo on the 31st May for Bombay and reports having experienced fine clear weather throughout, a smooth sea, no rain and a very moderate breeze from W.N.W. at first and from N.W. from Cape Comorin.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...inches	29·778
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	75 9
Relative humidity of Air	0·737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·1
General Directions of wind.*	W,N,W, N,N,W,W,N,W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	179
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	7·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th June	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—JUNE 2.

10 p.m.	83 0

WEDNESDAY—JUNE 3.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	85·0
2 p.m.	88 4
4 p.m.	87 9

BETTER accounts have been received of the Bishop of Truro, who is now on the Continent for treatment of laryngitis, which attacked him a few months ago. His lordship's resignation has been talked of; but it is hoped that such a serious step may now be averted. He was not, however, expected to return to the diocese until after Whitsuntide in order fully to be prepared for the great strain involved in the round of ceremonies and functions attending the dedication of the nave of Truro Cathedral. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and many high ecclesiastical dignitaries, including it is hoped the Archbishop of Canterbury, will be present at the dedication, which will take place in the middle of July. During their Royal Highnesses' visit to Truro they will be the guests of Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth at Tregothnan, their beautiful seat perched in the wooded heights overlooking the Fal or Truro River; and a few days later they will pay a visit to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe at Mount Edgcumbe near Plymouth, in order that the Princess may christen the new battleship King Edward VII., which is to be launched at Devonport Dockyard on July 23.

THE parish of Great Staughton, in Huntingdonshire, which has a population of over 800, possesses two lady churchwardens. Both ladies have now served in this capacity for several years. They do not personally collect the offerings, but they are assiduous in other church duties. The same village employs a female postman, and a woman occasionally acts as telegraph messenger.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Simoom, 2,359 tons, Captain R E Collins, sailed yesterday, for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

The Clan Lane steamer Clan Maclean, 1,186 tons, Captain A Fisher, sailed yesterday, for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alboin, 649 tons, Captain R J Curtis, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1,960 tons, Captain R Lowe, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,563 tons, Captain A F Hill, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with cargo of duty paid salt.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien, 2,074 tons, Captain Marcantelli, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Craigearn 1918 tons, Captain W J Crichton, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Akyab 11th May with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Madagascar, 1,698 tons, Captain L James arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Mauritius 23rd May, with a cargo of sugar and 15 deck passengers.

THE steamer Santa Fe, 2893 tons, Captain F Pessel, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Mauritius, 23rd May with a cargo of sugar, and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Trouson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 2nd June, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Piper, Rev. Fox, Mr Hagan, Mr Leythorpe, three others, and 10 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893				P & O Co
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Dentschland bq.	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks			T M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Shirala	3355	Hartley			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Lowe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Battersea B.	2171	Berryman			W & A G & Co
H Bolckow	639	Fowls			B & P S N Co
Caswell	2446	Frame			W & A G & Co
Kt Bachelor	4080	Pain			K N & Co
Ula	3126	Stone			M M & Co
Imaum	2703	Penberthy			K N & Co
Kenley	2431	Parker			Bombay Co
Alboin	748	Curtis	Bangkok		R S & Co
Wennington Hall	1913	Diver			Cary Bros
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Nubia	2319	Knox			W & A G & Co
Longships	1843				W & A G & Co
Upada	3302	Fausset			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Craig			T M & Co
Agapanthus	2868	Purdon			F M & Co
Oolob ria	3420	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson			M M & Co
Queen Eleanour	2270	Break			W & A G & Co
Dwarka	759	Trouson			M M & Co
Craigearn	1918	Crichton			F Muir & Co
Santa Fe	2893	Pessel			J Mackintosh & Co
Madagascar	1693	James			K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Itria	3382	Tice			M M & Co
B	Grantley Hall	2585	Hann	Hull	12-6	J M & Co
C	Bergedorf	2308	Seagert	Hamburg		Volkart Bros
D	Spithead	1993	Stewart	Genoa	15-6	W&A G&Co
F	Hardwick Hall	2 75	Webb	Karachi	8-6	K N & Co
G	Mozaffari	1382	Molony	Jeddah	13-6	B & P S N Co
H	Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	10-6	A Strandes
K	Kinshin Maru	2389	Payne	Japan	9-6	N Y Kaisha
M	King Arthur	1047	Bunel	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
N	Mars	2497	Curtis	Hamburg	8 6	W &A G&Co
O	Fulham	1277	Ross	Venice	5-6	W & A G &Co
Q	Secunder	1035	Bretner	Mauritius	6-6	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Gulf Ports	5-6	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Colenso	2532	Sheckell	Hull	10-6	F M & Co
4	Itaura	3363	Skinner	Antwerp	5-6	M M & Co
6	Mazagon	3280	Hall	Kobe	10-6	P & O Co
7	Okhla	3135	Garland			M M & Co
8	Eden Hall	2332	Haddy	Liverpool	13-6	K N & Co
9	Bengali	3619	Bannatyne	Antwerp	13-6	K N & Co
10&11	Bhundara	2215	Forbes			M M & Co
12	Egypt	4173	Langborne	Aden	6-6	P & O Co
14	Kangra	1478	Watson	P Gulf	9-6	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Coromandel	2733	Fox	China	17-6	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Madagascar s	James	Mauritius, May 23
	Santa Fe s	Pessel	Mauritius, May 23
	Craigearn s	Crichton	Akyab, May 14
4	Dwarka s	Trouson	Karachi, June 2
	R Rubattino s	Saporiti	Genoa, May 18
	Kalebia s	Tait	Glasgow, May 2

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi
	Caledonien s	Marcantelli	Marseilles
	Simoom s	Collins	Amsterdam
	Clan Maclean s	Fisher	Liverpool
	Haidari s	Hill	Calcutta
	Nowshera s	Lowe	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Alboin, Captain Curtis, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Bangkok.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Madagascar, for Dunkirk and Havre.
" India, for London.
" Bhundara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Okhla, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Mozaffari, for Jeddah, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Anchor Line steamer Arabia left Liverpool, for Bombay, afternoon of 3rd.

The City Line steamer City of Delhi arrived Suez, from Bombay, evening of 2nd.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s China, from Japan to Trieste, left Penang yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4.

The P and O Company's s s Tientsin (Extra) left here at daylight to-day for Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 case tartoise shell, R Coorjee.
India s—100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 300 cwt nigirseed, and 201 cwt popyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—50 bales wool, The Bombay Company.

FOR HULL.

Grantley Hall s—20000 cwt cotton seed, Tata and Co; 100 bales hemp Ebrahim Haroon; 20002 cwt cotton seed, and 4900 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bengali s—3026 cwt cotton seed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1025 bales cotton and 8611 cwt castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt rapeseed, N Sunderjee and Co; 1650 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 440 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 2000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and 220 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 3092 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Bechur.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mors s—111 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 201 cwt maize, Tata and Co; 1003 myrabollam, Waghjee Bechur.
Bergedorf s—275 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 487 bales hemp, 139 cwts gum, kiddle Reeve and Co; 6000 cwts rapeseed, 1000 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 6003 cwts Tata and Co; 10,500 cwts rapseed, 400 cwt mustardseed, 1000 cwt jowari Volkart Brothers; 5200 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers 1200 cwt oil cake Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton G. Tejpal and Co;

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Simoom s—2009 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—3750 cwt gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 2000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Spitheads—200 bale cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 354 cwt myrabollams, Societa Coloniale Italiana; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 2000 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fulham s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 205 cwt fennel seed, Gopaljee Keshowjee; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Stwart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Medagascar s—4000 cwt wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinshin Maru s—500 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mazagon s—223 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th June.

1. Extract from District Orders dated 4th June, 1903 is published for information :—

No. 2095—Volunteers Leave—General leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officer as follows—

Lieut W Stephens, Quarter Master, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 1st June to 31st December 1903, inclusive.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.
THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.
THE
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
only ask a FAIR FIELD and NO FAVOR.
THEIR CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS
Always make their own way once used.
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.
Send for Samples of :—
FLANNELS, SERGES,
HOMESPUNS, TWEEDS,
WORSTED COATINGS,
BROADCLOTHS,
and in fact.
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."
Also Finest Quality
KNITTED UNDERVESTS AND PANTS
ALL PURE WOOL.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.

OLD PALLONJI'S
ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,
LONAULI.
THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.
Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.
For further particulars apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Conveyances always ready.

SPECIALITIES.
BRACELETS—
CURB
SNAFFLE
FLEXIBLE CHAIN
Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.
SCARF PINS—
in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.
NECKLETS—
In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones
BROOCHES—
Up-to-date. Many being model specimens of the Goldsmiths craft.
The Largest Selection in the East.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.
WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.
For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Late Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.
R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.
IN THREE LABELS : YELLOW, BLUE, RED
ALSO SMOKE
PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.
on which Prizes are given away as
GOLD FILLED,
SILVER, NICKEL WATCHES, &c.
For full particulars, apply to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TEA MERCHANTS & GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
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S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
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The Best House in India for
ORGANS.
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The Best House in India for
BANJOES,
MANDOLINES,
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and STRINGED INSTRUMENTS of all kinds.
S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
MILITARY
BAND INSTRUMENTS
AND
APPURTENANCES.
S. ROSE & Co.,
The Leading House in India for
MUSICAL GOODS of all kinds,
QUALITY THE BEST.
PRICES
THE MOST MODERATE.
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.
ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.
FOR BUILDINGS.
Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.
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Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.
THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*, to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
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TOBACCO IN ORDER TO
Produce A PERFECT
CIGARETTE
IS A FINE-ART.
It has been said that to smoke one of our
OVAL GOLD-TIPPED
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is
A SYBARITIC LUXURY!
THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co.,
BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1903.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has already begun to discuss the new mail contract in all seriousness, though a considerable period has yet to expire before the old contract lapses. It is well to begin in good time, and better still to ask for more than you expect to get. There are many points which will be raised in connection with the contract, and by beginning the discussion early the Chamber will be able the better to champion the interests of Bombay against those of other ports and other parts of India. Calcutta and Karachi and Madras have each views of their own, and are as determined to fight for what they consider their rights as we are. Hitherto they have paid rather more deference to the first city in the Empire than they are likely to do again, and they will fight for their own hands. Karachi, which we are used to regard as a northern coasting port, now slightingly refers to Bombay as "a spot on the map," and reiterates old arguments as to geographical position and the like—which after all cannot be ignored. Karachi is the nearest port to Aden, and that is a fact which, its Chamber has decided, shall be recognised when the new contract comes to be concluded. Calcutta and Karachi think less highly of Bombay than they used to, and are not nearly so respectful to us as once they were. They met us at the Durbar, and we dropped in their estimation. There were giants in Bombay commercial circles at one time. Our rivals do not attempt to deny that. They are not yet fully acquainted with the new blood. Consequently, like the Parsees, they declare that the race has deteriorated. When they come to try conclusions they will be better able to judge. Men who have the appointment of their own successors are mindful to put in those whose achievements are likely to reflect credit on their choice. We must not, therefore, judge them before they have been tried. If they cannot uphold the prestige of Bombay and keep us as much ahead of other Indian cities as we really are—then down with them!

At the meeting of the Chamber, a Wednesday departure and a Thursday arrival were advocated. They may secure a Thursday arrival, but never a Wednesday departure. Of that they may rest assured. They will have a Saturday departure as now, Calcutta will see to it that we have nothing earlier. Karachi, as far as is to her advantage, will support Calcutta. What Karachi wishes is to secure the mail-service of Northern India, of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal, including Calcutta for herself. She would have the big mail steamers proceed from Bombay on Saturday afternoon to Karachi, and leave Karachi on Sunday night or Monday morning—contending that by this course the voyage would only be lengthened by 250 miles owing to the reduced distance to Aden, the two sides of the triangle being only so much longer than the third. As regards the inward trip they would have Karachi the first port of call, the mails for Northern India and Bengal being dropped there first and the steamer then proceed to Bombay. For the accommodation of the mails and passengers they would build a deep-water jetty with rails running down it as the Port Trust proposes to do here. Another proposal is that the mails shall be divided at Aden, those for the north going straight to Karachi and those for the south to Bombay. They have thought out how this may be effected. Under the new contract it is unlikely the Isis and Osiris will need to run between Brindisi and Port Said, and will be sold or broken up. "Very well," says Karachi, "until we have built our jetty, you can employ the Isis and Osiris to bring the mails for the North to us and carry ours to meet the Bombay mail at Aden." Existing understanding between the P. and O. and British India companies might be interfered with, but the contemplated amalgamation of the two lines might be hastened by such an event. Even if it were not, minor arrangements between companies must perish before the mails. Karachi's not unnatural ambition has expressed itself thus. The Bombay Chamber will have to weigh the pros and cons of the proposals and endeavour to show that their way is best. From Calcutta to Bombay is a shorter railway journey, a point which would tell in our favour with passengers, but with mail packets it would matter little if the steamer left Bombay via Karachi.

Calcutta, for herself, would like to close her mail at the hour we close ours now, and would have us wait until Monday afternoon for our departure. She would like to receive her mails in time to reply to them by the outgoing boat as we do now. That such an alteration would destroy the Sunday holiday in Bombay, and keep clerks and principals at work right through the week-end is nothing to Calcutta. In the preliminary negociations she will play for her own hand entirely, and to the objection that a late departure from Bombay will delay the Australian mails at Aden she will answer "Make up the time between Bombay and Aden." Her own claim failing, Calcutta will join Karachi, so that it is only for a little while we shall have the spectacle of every man pulling for himself. Bombay will find harder work, holding her own in connection with the new contract, than ever she had before. But we cling to the hope that she will succeed, that she will retain the whole of the mail-service as at present and on such terms as are to us most convenient. Whether the departure is on a Wednesday or a Saturday or the arrival on Thursday or Saturday the P. and O. will continue to be the agency by which the mails will be carried. It is still early to contemplate their conveyance by rail either by one route or another. But the division of the mails for Northern and Southern India will surely come within measurable distance of time, object or not as Bombay may. The claims of Karachi cannot much longer be ignored. What we shall have to see to is that we retain the lion's share. We must oppose the division of the country north and south by a line along the 23rd parallel. A division much fairer and more equitable would be by a line running west to north-east from Cutch to Cawnpore and on towards Katmandoo. Karachi then would have as much as she could do, and Bombay would suffer, if anything, little. Still we must try and retain everything as long as we can, and, in preparing a representation to Government, must remember that the more reasonable our demand the more likely that it will be granted. If we ask for departures and arrivals which are only convenient to ourselves we shall not get them, and if we make representations as to the highness of fares we shall simply beat the air, for the Government is powerless to deal with them. Fares are a matter between the P. and O. Company and their customers.

THE BOND CONGRESS. THE South African mail has brought full reports of the opening of the Africander Bond Congress which assembled after an interval of three years on April 30th. In the course of a somewhat melodramatic speech the President congratulated the members of the Bond upon their loyalty during the period which had intervened since their last meeting notwithstanding their many grievances and the ill-treatment to which they had had to submit. He congratulated them because after all they had experienced they were still prepared to affirm what they had declared before the war began—that they were British subjects. He betrayed a considerable amount of bitterness in speaking of the Policy of the Progressivists. Had their endeavours been successful, he said, it would have been a long time before they had had a meeting of the Cape Parliament, and he charged them with attempting to deprive the country of its constitutional privileges in order that they might retain the majority which the country evidently did not wish them to possess. He spoke in high terms of admiration of Sir Gordon Sprigg, who broke with his party on this question, and who "fought manfully for the retention of the Constitution." In his references to Mr. Chamberlain's visit he was chiefly pleased because the influence of the Bond had resulted in the addition of the "Hofmeyer Circular" to the address which was presented to the Colonial Secretary, and he said that he thought it was the sincere desire of the Congress that the opinions and sentiments which were expressed and laid down in that document should be brought into practice by all parties. As to the present situation he was chiefly anxious to secure the passing of the Redistribution Bill, in order to obtain for the large towns a permanent majority over the country representation. He pointed out in regard to the conciliation movement which it was Mr. Chamberlain's mission to institute that the reproaches and accusations which were at one time brought against Bondmen had now been transferred to their opponents. This was particularly true of the charge that all members of the Bond were bound to implicit and blind obedience to their leaders, quite apart from the merits of any problem which might be under discussion. This, he said, entirely prevented political conciliation, however far conciliation on race lines might be possible. One of the principal matters discussed by the Bond was the question of education, and a resolution combatting any attempt which might be made by Parliament to extend the principle of centralization was carried. Another motion was to the effect that inspectors should be appointed to examine in English and in Dutch, and it was pointed out that at the present time there were inspectors who did not understand a word of Dutch. This resolution was, however, amended, and eventually incorporated the suggestion that the Dutch and the English languages should have equal rights in the schools in order to promote more effective conciliation between the races. The Congress continued in a most amicable manner until the agenda paper was concluded.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THE decline in the mortality of the city of Bombay registered last week was over a hundred, or more than 12·5 per cent. of the total figures. This fact is all the more satisfactory, because it has brought the statistics of the present season to practically the same level as those of the corresponding period of last year, although, notwithstanding the satisfactory decreases which have been noticed recently, the figures have, up to the present week, been considerably in excess of those of twelve months ago. The total mortality for the past seven days was 690, eight more than was recorded during the corresponding period of last year, but 148 less than the average over the past five years. The excess of plague and other epidemic diseases over the same period of last year is still 89, which represents a death rate of 6 per thousand per annum. Apart from the ravages of plague and small-pox then the mortality of the city as compared with last year is only 40 per thousand per annum, and it compares still more favourably with the average for the five years. If the plague and small-pox figures be entirely ignored we find that the mortality of the city from ordinary and normal causes is equal to a mille rate of 30—not an excessive figure for a city like Bombay. It may be presumed that the decline in the plague epidemic will be continued for at any rate some months to come, and if during the same period the improvement in the general health of the city be maintained Bombay will have every reason for congratulation. The plague was responsible for 186 deaths last week, the decline during the seven days being 69. However the mortality is still higher by 53 deaths than was the case last year, and it exceeds the average over the five years by 44. Worli still records the greatest number of victims of the disease, though probably the disease is at the present time most virulent in Mahim where 21 deaths occurred last week. However, apart from the G Ward, in which these two districts are situated, no other district in the city recorded more than 15 deaths. The Hindus are still suffering out of all proportion to the size of their community. The small-pox epidemic again accounted for 44 deaths, and measles may now be considered at an end, as the total number of deaths is less than the average. The mortality from fevers amounted to 47, a very low figure when compared with the records of past years. In other respects also the aspect of the city's health is very satisfactory. There were two deaths amongst Europeans last week, and both were the result of accidental violence. The health of the community is, therefore, excellent.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S SCHEME. THE report of Dr. Turner, Medical Officer of Health to the Bombay Municipality, goes to support our remarks of Monday last that the present methods of dealing with plague are entirely ineffectual. He plainly states, what we stated, that the only really valuable method we have of checking the spread of plague is by removing the infected to hospital or thoroughly isolating them and the contacts in an uninfected locality and preventing any communication with infected areas. In no case where this has been thoroughly done, he adds, has plague continued to spread. Dr. Turner thinks that if we could remove 300,000 people from infected houses in Bombay for six months, isolate cases as they occur, keep the vacated houses empty, thoroughly disinfect them, demolish the insanitary quarters, prevent immigration from infected areas, plague would be under control and soon disappear. No doubt; but how is it to be done? The Health Officer suggests putting three hundred thousand persons on floating houses or piers in Back Bay! He might as well suppose it possible to send them to the moon. The only way to subdue Ireland was said to be to sink her in the Atlantic for twenty-four hours. Dr. Turner is more merciful. There would be no need to send them afloat if they would make up their minds to a wholesale slaughter of rats. They would almost as quickly agree to go afloat as to kill rats, and nothing short of coercive measures which Government has abandoned will carry them north. Coercive measures doubtless would produce the desired result. But Government will have none of them. There seems to be nothing for it but to trust to Providence and Time. Dr. Turner's report, like those of many of his colleagues, is but as a voice crying in the wilderness.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the homeward mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo left Suez, at 1 a.m. yesterday.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to seven per cent. per annum.

A COURT of Inquiry has been held regarding the burning of certain huts in the Boer prisoners camp at Bellary, and the finding of the Court is that the fires were caused wilfully by a few men belonging to the wing of the 1st E. Yorkshires which left for Burma the next day.

THE Government of Madras have issued instructions to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and to the Collector of Chingleput, on a Report submitted by the Superintending Engineer No. V. Circle, for the restoration and conservation of the ancient monuments at the Seven Pagodas and certain temples at Conjeeveram.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. MAITLAND, I. M. S., is confirmed in his appointment as Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras, from the 19th May, in succession to Colonel W. R. Browne; Major Giffard, I. M. S., is to be first Surgeon, General Hospital, vice Maitland, but to continue to act as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor during the absence of Major Molesworth, I. M. S.

THE recommendations of the Police Commission, as now formulated, would, if adopted in their entirety, involve an increased expenditure of about three crores of rupees per annum. This is, of course, as much as to say that they cannot be adopted in their entirety. To saddle the country with an extra two millions a year in perpetuity on the chance of effecting a problematical improvement in the character of the police is what the Secretary of State at least is never likely to assent to.

WE are informed that Sirdar Dhulip Singh, whose name was mentioned the other day as standing first in the list of the recent B. A. Examination of the Punjab University, is a son of the Hon. Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthalla. The young man, it seems, not only got the first place, but gained a greater number of marks than has ever been recorded in this Examination before; and it is probable that he will now be sent on to Cambridge to fly at higher game.

FOLLOWING upon the separation of the Burma District from the Madras Command, it has been found necessary to give the Lieutenant-General Commanding Burma some Staff assistance, to meet the needs of his more independent position. It has accordingly been decided to abolish the appointment of D. A. A.-G., Madras Command Head-quarters, and to create in its place an appointment of an extra D. A. A.-G., for Burma, who may be designated, if considered desireable, Assistant Military Secretary.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 2 was 690, giving a death-rate of 46·23 per annum per thousand as against 682 the corresponding period of last year and 838 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 47 died from fevers; 186, plague; 44, small-pox; 7, measles; 0 cholera; 4, leprosy; 47, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 115, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 2[illegible], still-born; 66, old age and debility; 2, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 335; Hindu low caste, 70; Mussalman, 162; Parsee, 22; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 0; European, 2; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 1; the total number of births was 285 as against 286 the corresponding period of last year, and 212 the average over the past five years.

THE young Burmans of Mandalay, we are told now go in for cutting their hair in a semi-European, semi-native style, and youngsters of both sexes are to be seen wearing gold, silver, or brass anklets, as do natives of India. Their following of these fashions is one that is easily understood, says a contemporary, but there is also another one, the reason for which is not so readily apparent, that is, the wearing of bands of black cane rings just above the calf. This custom is, apparently taken from the various hill-tribes, such as the Kachins, Taungthus, etc., on whom the Burman pretends to look down with great contempt. But nowadays these black bands may be seen on hundreds of men in Mandalay, from the silk dressed swell to the ragged coolie, and so proud are they of these bands that they take great pains to show them. It only now remains for them to adopt the Chinese pigtail and then they will have borrowed a fashion from every race with which they come in contact.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

HE FOR GOD ONLY, by Kathleen Caffyn ("Iota"). The curious story of a clergyman and his wife, both spiritualised to an unusual degree, he enthusiastic in his appreciation of his calling, she in her devotion to him, is worked out here with much skill and in a milieu that puts in relief the rare perfection of two very different natures, George, the curate, is the son of parents who detest each other, a hard mother and a wild reckless father, who too often flies from the domestic ruin of his own happiness to strong drink and the crazy escapades it engenders. There is Joan's plain-speaking cousin Rebecca, who had been, twenty-eight years before, engaged to George's father, and who took up recruiting and medicine dispensing as an outlet for her energies, when a more determined woman annexed her fiance. Joan, the gentle but fervid wife and admirer of George, who devotes herself to the most difficult duties of the spiritual life, for which she has not the least call in the world, because she shows the way, is revealed like a transparent angel against the rough and somewhat lurid back-ground of her wild father-in-law and her protecting outspoken cousin Rebecca. Her husband, wrapt to the seventh heaven by love for his duties among his submerged brethren, considers Joan in the light of a help in his inspirations both as curate and as poet, and asks her in words that inflame her poor willing heart to any sacrifice, to assist him by her presence when his Muse is at work within him, producing poems that must wake the World to a love for God. To do this, society has to be eschewed, and time for versifying must be stolen from the night, the day being given to the parish. Joan agrees, though her heart sinks a little at the prospect. It is not her idea of life, but she silences any thought except worship of George and his ideals, and joins in the work in spite of the Squire's scorn of his son and his "batch of snivelling Hymns." He thinks there are other and less selfish ways of being a martyr :—

"Why not wear a hair shirt three days a week, or do without gravy? I've known that last experiment tried apparently to the entire satisfaction of the modern martyr to judge by his slithery air of self-satisfaction. Two wholesome young people making exhibitions of themselves before the County! Anchorite antics! Pshaw!"

"When you read the things you'll know their worth—everything" was Joan's reply.

"I've met poets God help me! child, before you were born and suffered from 'em. Damned if a man can be biting down on things till his teeth crack," he muttered. "Good-bye, my girl, good-bye," he said seizing his hat.

Joan put down her work and followed, to find him bolt upright on the door-step gulping down language. "You're feeding George out of a pap-bowl the lot of you," he cried, swinging round on her accusingly. "Giving up everything for poetry! Damn selfishness I call it. Poetry! How's a girl in love to judge? Who's to say it's not tommy-rot. Damn presumption."

"David was just as presumptuous when he wrote the Psalms."

"David," he roared, "comparing him with David is she! Good Lord! David! I would have you to know had a very different record from George's. You're forgetting your history, my girl. So far as I ever heard David did not begin to preach and prophesy with a boy's pink still on his cheeks. He slung stones at giants, and played the fiddle. And—did things he'd best have left undone—perhaps. Any way he took a thorough good look round before he sat down to sift his experiences and turn the lessons learnt from them to the glory of God. You must experience before you can explain. David suffered and—why, yes, sinned in a manly reasonable way before he took to poetry. He honestly enjoyed himself, in fact."

And this was only putting roughly the general opinion of the paragon, George. What it cost Joan to live up to his ideal only she herself knew. If she broke her heart in the struggle, could he see, or did it matter, if she was helping him to float in the upper ether? That was her view as long as human nature could stand it. His father described his son in a sentence :—

"Don't tell me that it's all spirit with George, there's—there's a lot of solid muscle under it. There's nothing but the Army that'd cool George's he is, he should be teaching a squad of Tommies six o'clock drill, after he had 'em up all night cleaning buttons, poor devils! But you. Why it's like an eagle putting a poor little wren through her paces."

"Iota writes with clearness and vigor, presenting her personages to the reader in a distinct atmosphere and with attributes of their own. The human interest of her story is sustained without undue tragical emphasis, or sickly sentimentality. Tragedies there are in the lives of her heroes and heroines and in those of the subsidiary characters, but they are not paraded as the only interests in their careers. The Squire is consistently inconsistent, as is his harsh and disappointed wife. Rebecca Westcar, the robustly benevolent and uncomfortably truthful old maid, is true to her conception of what should be expected of her. George is sincere in his piety, and, in his striving after perfection, selfishly forgets that his flight is cruelly straining the arms of one who faithfully clings to him. All this the writer conveys in her clever and interesting novel

CORNELIUS, by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, is a story quite out of the ordinary run, and for this reason, if for no other, it would deserve notice. But it has other merits. The characters are natural, some strong, some weak, but all consistent in their actions and speech. The plot is slight and is of the domestic tragedy order. A brother and sister who have lived the best part of their blameless and dull lives in poverty, suddenly hear of a windfall to the brother in the shape of a property, left to him by a namesake in Wales. This changes everything for David Morrice, who can now enjoy his love for books and study far from the madding crowd and give his sister a better home, or an income to place her beyond want and worry. There are other members of their family who are wealthy and vulgar, and we meet these pretty often for they enter into the machinations and fatalities of the plot. And there are two nieces, poor and dependent, who have been educated in Belgium and whose good looks interfere much with the plans of their rich relatives. Life at Castell Bwllch, the legacy left to David Morrice, is more to the taste of these unspoiled young people than that in London with uncongenial fashionable people. Cornelius, the curious hero, lives here and becomes bailiff to the new owner. The secret of this singular youth's parentage is the key to the plot. How it is discovered, and its effect on the different people in the story, is well worked out, and the authoress displays considerable ingenuity and knowledge of human character in the manner in which her hero and heroine—not necessarily in double harness—and the minor people acquit themselves during trying days and hours. If anything the story is just a shade too spun out, but it is a clever tale.

CAPTAIN KETTLE, K.C.B., by C. I. Cutcliffe Hyne. The last adventures of this outrageous hero are quite up to the level of the two other instalments of his career as described by the same hand. He does daring deeds among the Arabs, against the Mullah, and fights the sea in crazy ships manned often by men as mischievous as pirates. Terribly exciting are the events and marvellous the peaceful rest that comes to the Captain who never seemed to know for himself, and far less let others enjoy repose or calm in his chequered life.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN has a cheap six-penny edition on the stalls, of which seven or eight green covered volumes are out. Barry Pain's "De Omnibus and Another English-Woman's Love Letters," which the public has already appreciated to the extent of annexing 98,000 copies, is the latest addition. Barry Pain is at his funniest in these two well written caricatures. No one can fail to laugh heartily who indulges himself by reading them. Take up "De Omnibus," and dull care disappears with his hydra head, and one is all the better for the laugh that comes spontaneous to the most depressed lips.

THE FIRESIDE DICKENS is a new edition, to be completed in twenty-two volumes, with the illustrations by Cruikshank, Phiz, and the rest with which we are familiar. Two shillings is the price of most of the volumes, the whole series costing in cloth under two pounds. The paper and printing are excellent and the general get up should make this edition appreciated by a reading public.

ELEMENTARY MECHANIC OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS by Phiroze J. Bilimoria, B. A., in the form of a handbook of well-digested information, explains clearly to students the laws of measurement, motion, force, gravitation, balance, &c., in regard to solids, and those of the pressure, gravity, gases, &c., of liquids. The descriptions of experiments are admirably plain giving the propositions or laws in the simplest terms, and in this the figures are a considerable help.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

ALARM IN GERMANY.

COUNT BULOW CONCILIATORY.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

It is noteworthy that the German press (evidently the result of official influence) has abstained after the first outcry from any provocative language concerning Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff scheme.

Count von Bulow appears anxious to avoid anything which by fanning the Anti-German feeling in England might promote Mr. Chamberlain's ideas.

The reserve of the German papers is regarded as showing how much the scheme alarms them.

SIR EDWARD GREY AT BEDFORD.

HOW TO BIND THE EMPIRE TOGETHER.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Sir Edward Grey, in a speech at Bedford, said that if we wanted to bind the Empire together it would be better to develope our shipping and make the trade facilities easier and not disturb the fiscal system.

MR. LONG AT EPWORTH.

THE FATE OF FISCAL REFORM.

[illegible] Walter Long, speaking at Epworth, said the [illegible] fiscal reform seemed as if it were to be [illegible]d at its birth by an outburst of Party [illegible] and Party attack. This involved the [illegible] condemnation of the Party system.

THE MOROCCAN TROUBLE.

SPAIN AND FRENCH DESIGNS.

It is understood that Spain has received verbal assurances from France regarding Morocco.

Nevertheless the Madrid papers have a presentiment that France is taking the first step towards a preponderant influence in Morocco.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOTHA AND CHINESE LABOUR.

INDIANS PREFERRED.

Botha and his colleagues in the late war are strongly opposed to the introduction of Chinese labour in South Africa and advocate extensive recruiting in Africa, and failing that to try Southern India.

THE DUTCH AND TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

"PERIOD OF POLITICAL UNREST."

The "Standard" correspondent in a telegram from Johannesberg, dated yesterday, says the Dutch have decided to take an active part in the politics of the Transvaal. This marks the inauguration of a period of great political unrest.

HURRICANE AT VALPARAISO.

STEAMER AREQUIPA FOUNDERS.

SEVENTY DROWNED.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Arequipa and several other vessels have foundered in a hurricane at Valparaiso.

The crew of the Arequipa numbered ninety and seventeen were saved.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT.

UNIFICATION SANCTIONED.

After protracted negotiations the Sultan has finally issued an Irade sanctioning the unification of the Ottoman Debt.

COUNTY CRICKET.

DERBYSHIRE BADLY BEATEN.

Middlesex has beaten Somerset by 112 runs.

Worcestershire has beaten Warwickshire by three wickets.

Hampshire has beaten Derbyshire by 261 runs.

The following matches were drawn :—

Sussex vs. Gloucestershire, Lancashire vs. Yorkshire, and Notts vs. Surrey.

LADYSMITH DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

A Ladysmith dinner was given last night at the United Service Club, Simla. There were present Major-General Wolfe Murray, Brigadier-General Duff, Surgeon-General Gallwey, Major-General Parsons, Colonels Birdwood, Byng, Sandbach, Mathews, and De Courcy Hamilton.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

DINNER AT SIMLA.

The President and members of the Police Commission gave a dinner last night at the United Service Club, Simla. There were present Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz, Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Justice Candy, Sir Benjamin and Lady Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Hankin, Mr. Stewart H. H Risley, Colonel Montgomery, Major Robertson, and Major Cox.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM SALE.

At the Government opium sale at Calcutta yesterday 4,000 chests of opium were disposed of at an average price of Rs. 1,267 each. The proceeds of the sale aggregated Rs 50,69,050.

THE STEAMER UMONA.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS AT COLOMBO.

A telegram received yesterday from the Colombo agents of Messrs. Anderson, Wright, and Company, Calcutta, advises the safe arrival at Colombo of the Umona's emigrants, passengers, and mails per the steamer Amra. The Captain, officers, and crew are still standing by the Umona. The steamer Umzinto leaves Calcutta at once to pick up the emigrants and passengers at Colombo for conveyance to Natal.

GOVERNMENT FAMINE RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The recent rain in the Central Provinces has enabled many of those hitherto dependent upon Government Famine Relief to find work for themselves. The total in receipt of Government assistance has now fallen to 41,953.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

The plague mortality throughout India continues to decrease though it is still double what it was this time last year. Last week there were in all 8,676 deaths, 7,352 of which occurred in the Punjab.

RAILWAYS ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Mr. Brereton's annual Railways Administration Report is issued. It gives a full and admirably compiled account of the events in Indian Railway world for the twelve months ending last Christmas. It shows that the Indian Railways last year were administered at a profit to the State of 20 1-2 lakhs of rupees. As compared with the preceding twelve months, the gross earnings increased, but the net earnings decreased owing to enhanced working expenses, chiefly under the headings of renewals of permanent way and rolling stock. This is the third year in succession in which the Indian Railways have been the source of profit instead of loss to the State. The net gains, after deducting all working expenses, interest on capital outlay, and sinking funds, are for 1900 eight lakhs of rupees; for 1901 one crore; and for the last year twenty lakhs, or a total of close upon one and a half crores for the three years. If the outlay representing instalments of price paid for railways purchased from companies be included the total net profit in the past three years rises to close upon four crores. It is noticeable that the account includes the cost of 3,863 miles amended to the railway system during the three years. The programme for the current year provides for an outlay of eleven crores, of which about half is to be devoted to improving the existing lines and for buying more rolling stock.

THE SIMLA RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

The Simla Races to-day was held in threatening weather, but the rain was not allowed to interfere with the meeting. The following are the results :—

FLYERS PLATE

Abbot, Lord Suffolk	1
Shelter, Mr. Southey	2

HARD LUCK STAKES.

Busybee, Mr. Erawson	1
Diego, Colonel Baring	2
Cuba, Hon. Mr. Bingham	3

POLO STAKES.

Kilfinan, Captain Peacock	1
Albemarle, Hon. M. Bingham	2
Searchlight, Mr. Dawson	3

NOVICE STAKES.

Flashlight, Captain Holden	1
Sir Garnet, Mr. Percy Smith	2
Reserved, Captain Peacocke	3

Eight ran.

HACK STAKES.

Butcha, Mr. Southey	1
Circassian, Captain Capper	2
Waterwitch, Captain Holden	3

Eight ran. Two-rupee totalizator paid Rs. 16. on Butcha.

SUMMER PLATE.

Abbot, Captain Holden	1
Starlight, Colonel Baring	2
Rifleman, Lord Suffolk	3

THE STRIKE AT POONA.

MATTERS AT A DEADLOCK.

POONA, JUNE 4.

The strike continues to-day. There is no change in the situation and the shops remain closed. Mr. Swifte, the Collector, visited the bazar this morning and heard the grievances of the people. He told them to send a petition to Government and they are now drawing it up. A meeting between the Cantonment Magistrate and principal traders which was arranged for this morning by Mr. Gadgil, the Barrister of the traders, did not come off, as the latter refused to go to the magistrate's court at the last moment. Business is at a standstill. The Connaught market is open, and things are being sold there as usual.

LATER

The merchants and shopkeepers who are on strike waited this evening on the Collector to whom they presented a petition, stating their grievances. In this they recapitulated the facts about the conviction and sentence of two of their number for having kept benches and chairs in front of their shops. They were in the habit of doing this, which was not obstruction. They said the sentences so frightened them that they shut up their shops. They complained that no notice had been given them to have the things removed, and that these were not obstructions to passengers. A telegram announcing the petition had also been sent to the Governor.

Mr. Swifte, the Collector, explained that the sentence on the two men was misunderstood. Major Leslie had not desired to lower the reputation of the men by sentencing them to imprisonment, which was seen from the fact that they were detained in court until the Magistrate rose. In case where they felt aggrieved such as this, they had the remedy of appealing for the revision of sentences to the District Magistrate. By acting as they had done and shutting up their shops, they had only injured themselves. The Cantonment, he reminded them, is a large military station, in which it is necessary that sanitary condition should prevail.

After a lengthy interview, the deputation withdrew, promising to open their shops. This was accordingly done, business was resumed.

THE TILAK COMMISSION.

POONA, JUNE 4.

The Aurangabad Commission continued hearing evidence to-day in the Tilak case.

Keshav Vithal Bhide, head clerk, Educational Inspector's Office, Aurangabad, said that his wife was a friend to Tai Maharaj and paid her two visits while she was at Aurangabad. Witness accompanied Tai Maharaj to the Ellora Caves and several other places, including the cotton mills. Witness saw her almost every day. He swore she was never confined or coerced. He saw Jagganath placed in Tai Maharaj's lap.

The case is continuing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Colonel Bayley, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster General, Army Headquarters.

The following are the reliefs of Sapper Companies :—The Aden Fortress Company moves from Kirkee to Aden; No. 3 Bombay Company from Aden to Kirkee; No. 2 Bombay Company from Quetta to Kirkee; No. 3 Madras Company from Secunderabad to Bangalore; No. 5 Madras Company, from Bangalore to Secunderabad; No. 6 Bengal Company, from Chitral to Roorkee; No. 6 Madras Company, from Bangalore to Chitral; and No. 4 Bombay Company, from Kirkee to Quetta.

The 13th Bombay Infantry has been moved from Peshin to Quetta consequent on the former place being given up as a location for troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Waddell, I. M. S., has been selected for the new appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Northern China.

MATHERAN NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, JUNE 3.

A clear, cloudless, blue sky—a crisp, fresh, dancing breeze—clean, firm, roads—trees robed in a new wealth of olive glories—innumerable birds flitting to and fro through the quiet woods, straining little throats in supreme efforts to express something of the wild joy they feel in the very sense of being; and a great, sweet, pervading calm over all things, large and small—such is Matheran, as I write. The fierce storm that swept over it a week ago—a storm that overwhelmed us with such amazing swiftness like the uncontrolled fury of a spoilt child—subsided almost with the suddenness with which it came; and Matheran sweeping away her passion of tears has returned to us smiling and repentant. But for the havoc wrought during those few days it might have been a bad dream, and already we have half forgotten it.

On Wednesday, the day that heralded the storm, was to have seen the finals of the Badminton Tournament and Mrs. Smith had arranged one of those delightful "At Homes," which tend so much to draw people together socially, and help to enliven the short sojourn of the human butterflies who flutter about so gay and "insouciant" on the hill at this season. But alas, "the best laid plans o men and mice aft gang agley," and our little scheme of enjoyment received its "coup de grace," from an unexpected quarter. Towards five o'clock, just as the needle of our inclination was dipping towards the Gymkhana, the sullen, distant roar of a great wind was heard sweeping over the hill from the north, followed by the swirling hiss of a violent dust storm. The sky was red with a lurid glare, and the wind as it rushed furiously onwards, gathered up the powdery red earth from the surface of the ground, and hurled it forwards in huge blinding clouds. Shortly afterwards, the rain came down in torrents, and we could only gaze up at the blackening sky and sympathise with our would-be hostess of the afternoon, who was even there at the Gymkhana, waiting to receive us.

The rain continued for the next two days, and must have been a great disappointment to the boys and girls of the Scottish Orphanage, whose annual athletic sports were arranged to come off on Saturday. These sports are the great event of the year to them, and are prepared for, and looked forward to, for many weeks before. It is easy to imagine the downcast little faces, that peered through closed windows at the sodden, swampy ground, and listened to the cruel, ceaseless patter of the rain-drops.

On Sunday the storm had increased to a gale, and the wind blew with cyclonic fury, with deluges of rain, and distant mutterings of thunder at intervals. Outside, the trees swayed and bent double, as the circling blasts of wind caught and dashed them madly about. Every steep bit of road became a foaming torrent, every hollow a lake, and the official rain-gauge measured nearly ten inches. Inside—at least, in the hotels—the discomfort was natural enough. Hotels, and "Houses to let" are not specially advertised as water-proof and the driving rain found out the weak spots in the roof and trickled freely through, while the curious wind lifted up the corners of the corrugated sheets, and laughed long and boisterously at the scared and dismal mortals huddled up within. Towards evening the tempest increased in violence, and the elements settled themselves down to make a regular night of it. Sleep was impossible for most people, and the strength of the gale created a sort of panic among more timid. "The monsoon is upon us," they cried, "we must fly!" and, despite the protestations of the weather-wise and more heroic, they spent the rest of the night in hastily packing. As soon as morning dawned—in the drenching rain of Monday—they struggled wet and forlorn down the hill, where in the sweltering heat of the plains they have doubtless had leisure to regret such premature haste. Had they waited but a day, and given the weather a chance, they would surely have reaped the reward of a well-placed confidence. By the afternoon the wind had dropped, the storm had disappeared and slunk away to hide its diminished head in the Arabian Sea from whence it came. The sun blazed out again; the tennis courts—unharmed by the heavy rain that had flooded them—were speedily marked out; and by Tuesday the little world of Matheran had recovered its mental equilibrium; and the social pendulum swung cheerfully once more. It was only out upon the roads, and in our morning walks we realised the mighty force of the elements and conceived an inkling of what it could do, if it gave its mind to the work. The trees and roads had suffered considerably, and tales were wafted abroad of unroofed houses and stables, of cracks and gaping rents in walls of bungalows; but on the whole the damage done was of an easily repairable nature.

Such outbursts as these are unusual at Matheran, even in the memory of the proverbial "oldest inhabitant." They would be disowned altogether by a well regulated and properly brought-up monsoon. Certain signs—sure indications of the approaching rains must be fulfilled, and even the most delicately constructed constitution need not be alarmed at the prospect of a little wet weather. When the wind sets in to blow steadily from the south-west, preceded usually by a few thunderstorms in the evening, will be time enough to think of carrying off the little ones back again to the heated plains and steamy atmosphere of the cities.

For those who study nature her signs are sure enough. When the insects begin to swarm when the fire-flies come out to dance in fairy-like battalions through the indigo darkness of the silent woods, and when the ravens begin to build, then you may know for certain you have still a week or two left to make your preparations for descent. None of these signs have at present shown themselves at Matheran. In their stead—a delicious sharpness in the air, far away clouds skirt the horizon, fleecy little cloudlets drift lazily up the valleys in the early morning, and on the summit the rain-washed forests stand out clear and sharp against the almost colourless ether.

Among the chief sufferers by the premature exodus of a large number of visitors are the hotel-keepers, the pony-wallas, and small traders who depend so much on the profits of the season, to carry them through the rains. No doubt some thousands of rupees will be lost to them this year. At any time their livelihood is somewhat precarious and mostly depends on the seasonal influx of visitors.

On Wednesday, the 27th, all things having regained their normal condition and peace being restored, the Scottish Orphanage Sports which had been postponed took place at Olympia The number of spectators was not so large as in former years, but if it failed in that respect, the interest in the events was as keen as ever and no doubt the competitors had as good a time as usual. Mr. Fagnell, Major Smith, Mr. Oliver, Mr Ritchie, and Colonel J. Meade were the judges and starters, while Mrs. Smith afterwards gave away the well contested prizes. The Matheran Vernacular School had its share in the events. The chatty race was won by a dusky little fellow who took the lead from start to finish and carried his "murka" of water with marvellous steadiness. The servants' race was also an amusing item, the school cook romping in an easy winner by a couple of lengths.

It cannot be laid to our door that we have been ultra gay and frivolous this season. Indeed we have rather taken our pleasures somewhat sadly, as the average Briton is always supposed to do. But this was partly due to the weather, which threw a very wet blanket indeed over the efforts of the entertainment committee, and effectually interfered with the carrying out of a very charming programme for a concert that was to have come off on Monday in aid of the Gymkhana Funds. Matheran was unusually happy at the moment in possessing talent of a superior order, and a musical treat was anticiptaed. However, the monsoon scare was so firmly engrafted on the public mind that most of the musicians and half the audience had vanished before the afternoon in spite of the desperate efforts of the sun to struggle through the clouds and re-assure them, and the monsoon is not yet within hail!

We who are left will fill up the cup of present content, and drink our fill of glorious days and perfect nights. We will fling dull care on the back of the wind, and

> "Only we'll live awhile, as children play,
> Without to-morrow, without yesterday."

BOMBAY SERVICES.

FROM the date on which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., rejoins his appointment in the High Court of Bombay on the termination of his special duty on the Indian Police Commission, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., will act as Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The lien of Mr. C. W. Waddington on the appointment of Principal, Rajkumar College, is suspended from the 1st March.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. Khareghat, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. W. A. Talbot, Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and three days, in combination with furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpande, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is granted an extension by ten days of the privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days allowed to him.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Sutton, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. John Black is appointed Trustee of the Aden Port Trust vice Mr. P. W. Forbes.

Mr. George John Chambers is authorized to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

A license is granted to the Reverend S. N. McCann, of the Dunker Brethren Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native State of Rajpipla.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM GUARANTEE FUND.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Kapurthala, has we learn, contributed Rs. 500 towards the Guarantee Fund that is being raised to send a team of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan cricketers to England next year. It will interest those who are following the progress made by the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee to know that up to date the following princes, noblemen, and gentlemen have subscribed the sums in brackets after their names or have promised to contribute to the fund :—His Highness the Aga Khan (Rs. 3,300), his Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner (Rs. 1,000), his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore (Rs. 500), his Highness the Raja of Kapurthala (Rs. 500), his Excellency Lord Northcote (Rs. 150), Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart, (sum not stated yet), Mr. J. N. Tata (anything between three and five thousand rupees), Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit (sum not stated yet). Apart from contributions to the Guarantee Fund considerable progress has been made in connection with sums to be guaranteed by the first class counties and the M. C. C. The Yorkshire Committee have guaranteed £100, while judging from the communication received from the M. C. C. and Surrey Secretaries similar sums will, in all probability, be forthcoming from their committees. £100 may also be looked for from Lancashire, and most of the other counties ought to be good for £50 each. We understand that a number of letters have been addressed to princes, noblemen, and gentlemen in different parts of India to which replies have yet to be received.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. LONGSHIPS.

THE steamer Longships, Captain F. Walker, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal, was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning. The man on duty seeing the smoke issuing from the No. 2 hold, at once reported the matter to the Captain, who immediately repaired to the scene. An alarm of fire was given, and all hands on board were on the scene, and commenced pouring water into the hatches through the ship's hoses. They kept the fire under control, but were unable to get to the burning coal. The matter having reported to the Harbour Master, Captain Deane immediately despatched the Tug Princess with fire appliances, and relieved the crew who were continually at work. A large number of coolies were employed in discharging the coal rapidly. As the vessel brought about 5,900 tons of coal to Bombay for Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, it is believed it will take about four days before the whole of the cargo is discharged. A large quantity of coal has been damaged by water which, it is said, fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire, it is believed, is due to spontaneous combustion. As it was smouldering till the evening, the Tug Princess was relieved by the Anchor Boat, belonging to the Port Trust, which is lying alongside the vessel, and pouring water in the hold where the fire originated.

A CRY FOR CHEAP TODDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the time of issuing licences to tap trees and sell toddy extracted therefrom is nearing, I would suggest to the authorities (1) reduction of fees for granting licences; (2) increase of licences; (3) lowering the selling price of the toddy; (4) liberty, on satisfactory reasons being given, to exchange, once included in the licence, bad, unproductive, or injured trees for good ones; (5) facilities in regard to obtaining licences; and (6) quick disposal of petitions, references, etc., seeking relief, etc., under the Abkari Rules and Regulations.

The fees levied at present per tree whether cocoa, the "tad" (brab) or the "cajuri" (wild date) palm is decidedly high. No wonder, then, if the demand predominates over the supply and leads to discontent. If my suggestions be acted on, I think all parties will be satisfied. The decrease in the fees will, I believe, be made up by the increase of licences, and the increased production of the toddy will cause satisfaction to consumers and also to Government, for Government will get an increase of revenue.

AN OBSERVER.

As a prompt illustration of certain recent comments on the monstrous way in which the present Regulations favour the holders of certain Staff appointments as against those who occupy the more important position of regimental commander, the last "Gazette" from England contains two more notable examples. The one is that of a Major in the Coldstream Guards and the other that of a Major in the Rifle Brigade. Both these officers are Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonels, and one is made an A. A. G. and the other an A. Q. M. G., and both with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, thus passing over the heads of hundreds of equally deserving regimental commanders, and superseding, amongst others, the Commanding Officers of their own regiment. One of the officers has certainly earned consideration by the successful command of troops in the field: the claims of the other are not obvious.

THE Countess of Limerick realized £8,000 by her recent St. Patrick's Day movement for the supply of sprigs and boxes of shamrock from Ireland for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in great Britain. The proceeds have been devoted to the Irish Soldiers' Relief Fund.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, 16th May.—Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed a Meeting in the Birmingham Town Hall last night. He was accorded a great ovation.

IMPERIAL POLICY.

He spoke hopefully of the unification of South Africa. He remarked that he had returned from the Cape to find not Imperial, but local, questions filling the minds of the public. "Our Imperial policy," he declared, "is vital to the Colonies and vital to us." Referring to the offering of trade preference by Canada and Australasia, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was not a protectionist, but if the narrow interpretation of free-trade, which was current in some circles, prevailed the motherland would lose the advantage of the further reduction of duty Canada was now offering. Germany's action in penalising Canada for making the offer was intended to deter other of the Colonies from giving the motherland a similar advantage. It was a threat to South Africa and Australasia. "This policy of dictation and interference," said the Colonial Secretary, "is justified in the eyes of foreign countries by the belief that we are so wedded to our fiscal system that we cannot interfere to defend our Colonies, and that any of these Colonies attempting to establish special relations with us must bear the brunt of foreign hostility. That is a humiliating position, and it is easy to predict what the consequences will be. How, we ask, are the Colonies to share the Empire burden and to share its privileges? The Colonies would say, "What are the privileges? We treat you as relations and friends, and give trade preference for your benefit, while you leave us to fight our own battles." "Is that free-trade?" asked Mr. Chamberlain (cries of "No."), "It is an absolutely new situation, which was not contemplated by the authors of free-trade, Mr. Cobden did not hesitate to support a treaty of preference and reciprocity with France. Mr. Bright also approved of this treaty and to-day both of them would make a similar treaty with our children. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) "The people of the Empire," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "have got to consider this situation. I do not hasten the decision. Our first alternative is the wrong interpretation of the meaning of free-trade which I have mentioned. The second alternative is that we should insist upon not being bound by any technical definition of free-trade, and while we seek a free interchange of trade with the nations of the world, we shall recover freedom and power of negotiation, and, if necessary, of retaliation, whenever our own interest or the relation between the Colonies and ourselves are threatened. (Loud cheers.) If we make a mistake in legislation, it can be corrected, but if we make a mistake in Imperial policy, it will be irretrievable. Our opponents will find that, whenever a general election occurs, the issues they propose will not be those on which we shall take the opinion of the country for the preservation of our self-sustaining and self-sufficient Empire." (Cheers.)

THE FEELING IN CANADA.

London, 18th May.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the question of trade reciprocity between Britain and the Colonies has aroused an extraordinary amount of interest in Canada. Mr. W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, expresses satisfaction with the Colonial Secretary's declarations. The President of the Board of Trade at Ottawa predicts that views enunciated in the speech will be heartily reciprocated by the Colonies. The "Montreal Gazette" remarks that the discussion of the question of Imperial preferential trade has been brought nearer the realm of practical statesmanship. The Toronto "Mail and Empire" states that the basis has been laid of a great Imperial policy.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech has made a deep impression in Germany. The newspapers are cautious in their comments, and recognise the seriousness of the economic issues raised.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the British Colonies are loosely connected with the motherland and are economically quite independent, controlling their own commercial relations with foreign countries without considering the motherland. The Customs policy of the Commonwealth of Australia had, it is stated, caused bitter disappointment in London in other, as well as Imperialist circles. The Colonial Conference held last year showed how little the Colonies were prepared to abandon the existing systems.

The "National Zeitung" expresses the view that Germany must remain firm in her attitude of commercial defence against Canada, and must not allow herself to be driven into political opposition to Canada's motherland.

OPINION OF THE "CAPE TIMES."

The "Cape Times" declares that if Britain shapes her policy upon the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, the only plausible objections of the opponents to a South African preferential tariff will disappear.

THE PREMIER AND THE CORN TAX.

PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE.

London, 16th May.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, has received a large and influential deputation against the remission of the tax on corn. He denied that the tax was ever intended as a permanent part of the fiscal system. It was a war tax, and must be connected with a great national need or a great change of national policy. Protection, Mr. Balfour declared, could not be introduced quietly or accidentally, but must be on the impulse of the whole people. He favoured universal free-trade. The protective policy of other countries gave England many advantages. The union of the Colonies would be difficult to bring about, and might some day be possible. Fiscal union could not come from one or two industries but must come from the heart and intellect of the people.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES REFUSED.

London, 17th May.—Within the last two months the renewal has been refused by the Licensing Magistrates of 639 licences in England and Wales.

COAL MINES' LEGISLATION.

MR. MARKHAM'S BILL.

London, 17th May.—In the House of Commons yesterday the second reading of the Coal Mines Regulation Bill introduced by Mr. A. B. Markham, member for the Mansfield Division of Notts, was negatived by 183 to 144.

The minority included 32 Nationalists.

A FALSE REGISTRATION.

CHARGE AGAINST A MERCHANT'S WIDOW.

London, 18th May.—The widow of Mr. G. Bedford, an English merchant, who carried on business in Paris, has been arrested at Liverpool on a charge of making a false entry on the register of births in London. It is said that she pretended to have given birth to a posthumous child of Mr. Bedford, her intention being to enable the child to inherit £40,000.

MADAME CALVE NEARLY POISONED.

London, 16th May.—Madame Calve, the prima donna, has been almost poisoned by taking an overdose of aconite.

STATE AND CHURCH IN FRANCE.

A FREE-THINKER'S DEMONSTRATION.

Paris, 17th May.—A large number of Free-thinkers made a demonstration at the church of Belleville. The police interfered. Ten persons were injured. Another demonstration took place on the Plaisance church congregation coming out. Several arrests were made.

Marseilles, 17th May.—Five thousand persons went to the Prefecture and demanded the separation of the Church and State.

(Concluded on page 6.)

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A BRILLIANT SEASON.

IDEAS FROM COURT DRESSES.

THE ELDERLY LADY'S ATTIRE.

LONDON, MAY 15.

IT is much to be desired that no untoward incident this year will spoil the good prospects of the coming season. Both the pretty debutante and the West-end tradesman, from their very different points of view, will be equally disappointed if the promise of a brilliant season is not fulfilled. So many mischances may occur to upset the "gaiety of nations." Parliament may be unexpectedly dissolved; an important Royalty may be inconsiderate enough to fall ill at the wrong moment. The sun may remain coy and refuse to unveil his face, so that it will be quite useless to indulge in the usual out-of-door amusements which go so far to make the success of an ideal London season. So long as the weather remains in its present obdurate mood, so long will the most lovely and dainty or airy summer frocks tempt us in vain. What is the use of straining our resources to buy a wonderful gown intended to excite the envy of all our dearest friends, when Church Parade or the usual afternoon stroll in the park is, as it is at present, nothing but a melancholy farce? A rechauffee of last season's gowns, whose charms, by the way, were largely hidden owing to bad weather and other unfortunate circumstances, seems quite good enough if the Clerk of the Weather continues to treat us badly. It is quite safe, however, while the more youthful of us are waiting on events, to turn our attention to novelties in ball dresses. We may safely conclude that youth and light-heartedness will always go hand-in-hand with the desire to trade "the light fantastic toe." There are not, however, many new departures in this style of evening frock. Perhaps Fashion is wisely preserving her novelties till the season is more advanced. However, that the skirts of all these dresses are much fuller than they were. They are now made to fit tightly round the hips by means of a yoke piece, or, as an alternative, they have tucks or the more fashionable gaugings. Unless manipulated with great skill this fullness is far from becoming to many figures. Three flounces are also much in vogue for evening skirts. On the important subject of length there is little alteration from last seasons. Perhaps the new skirts are a trifle shorter than they were, but they are still long enough to be considered graceful. They are usually well on the ground all round and a little longer at the back.

This season has certainly seen, so far as the debutantes are concerned, the triumph of the transparent train. The dainty draperies in net and gauze, lace or chiffon, coming from the shoulders, and showered with silver or diamond paillettes, have a fairy-like charm of their own, specially appropriate to youthful wearers, and some of the most successful trains worn by debutantes at Buckingham Palace were made quite simply of white net or chiffon lightly embroidered with silver, lined underneath with many frills and flounces of tulle or mousseline desoie, and edged all round with full frills of chiffon. Quite a new idea, and a very artistic one, was displayed in a beautiful Court gown. The dress itself was of ivory white satin with large clusters of pink roses and pale green foliage painted by hand very delicately upon the satin, and trailing over the skirt and bodice. The train was of a beautiful white brocade, in a bold design of roses and rose foliage. All over the brocade, these white roses had been painted by hand on palest shades of pink and "gloire de Dijon" yellow and the foliage in soft green, with an effect which was altogether delightful, and quite unlike anything, that has ever been seen before. It is somewhat disconcerting to realize how entirely dependent we are in England upon the vagaries of our most uncertain climate. In vain do the modistes hopefully prepare their frocks of sunraypleated muslin and painted chiffon, adorned with intricate transparencies of lace. Under grey skies, and with cold showers of rain spaced out between the intervals of sunshine, we feel more inclined to pin our faith to voile and canvas, or even to soft tweeds in pale colourings, than to any of the alluring flecked linens and crashes in the natural shades, which, with coloured linen laces by way of trimming, will certainly enjoy a considerable amount of favour later on in the season.

The mode of arranging flowers in little formal wreaths will be much in vogue this summer, small blossoms such as violets, forget-me-nots, or Banksia roses being most frequently utilized for this purpose. Sometimes the wreaths are arranged in an oval shape, so that one is interlaced with another, and this effect is particularly pretty in the case of a hat in pale green straw with tiny wreaths of Banksia roses, alternately white and pink. Another charming hat in pale pink straw, turned up sharply at the back, has a garland of laurel leaves laid flatly along the brim, and finished with small wreaths of forget-me-nots, one on either side. At the back, where the brim turns up, there is a cache-peigne of forget-me-nots, with a deep fringe formed of tiny green rosebuds unopened and hanging from long green stems. Fine lines of gauging or gathering appear both singly and in groups upon many of the newest summer gowns, but it must honestly be confessed that in many cases, more especially when the lines run entirely in a horizontal direction, the effect upon the figure is the reverse of becoming. On the other hand, when the lines of gathering are cleverly arranged, as in the case of a dainty afternoon-frock which has been worn lately they add considerably to the picturesque effect of the gown as a whole. This pretty dress was carried out in lavender grey crepe de chine, and made with a most becoming bodice, cut square at the neck. Below the waist the crepe de chine draperies of the skirt were gathered in a number of points, arranged to taper downwards in a most becoming fashion, while round the lower part of the skirt there was a deep flounce of the crepe de chine, tucked at the hem, and arranged with points of gathering and applique motifs of Alencon lace.

The elderly lady is likely to fall into one of two mistakes. If she is one of the "up-and-coming" kind she dresses as she feels—not as she looks. This means that she puts on dressy garments in the prevailing mode for women much her junior, chiefly because she thinks the materials or the fashion pleasing and does not reflect that they may not be suitable for a woman of her years. Or she is one of the kind who become thoughtless about their dress as they grow older and think anything will do. She wears blouses that are entirely out of harmony with what should be worn by a woman of her age, because they are easier than anything else. She affects short skirts for the same reason. "Anything will do for grandma" might her word of guidance, judging by her appearance. Both of these types of women should turn from the error of their ways and try to work a reform in their costumes. The first one who makes the mistake of "dressing too young" should recollect that there is one glory of the sun and another glory of the moon. The styles that suit her granddaughter or even her daughter are not for her. She would not think of putting on a sailor blouse cut away at the throat, of the style that her granddaughter wears when she is boating, but she does not hesitate to don a low-cut gown that reveals a neck which is either stringy or flabby, as necks have a cruel trick of becoming as we advance in years. Or she fastens about her throat the jaunty tie or stock that a young girl can wear with good effect, but which is out of place on a woman of even middle age. The woman who is careless of her costume should try to bring herself to the point of believing that a woman never gets past the age when it is her duty to look attractive. If the iron be dull a man must put to it more strength, and if a woman has lost the charm of youth she must take more pains to render herself pleasing to the eye. Not that she should spend a great deal of time and money on her costume when she can ill afford either. But neither time nor money will be wasted which is given to the choice of suitable and becoming dress. The sensible old lady will not think of keeping up with the latest fashion. She will find out what suits her, and adhere closely to it. Not for her are the frivolous big hats, the very tight skirts, the ultra high collar that the ultra modish dames of society wear, with no regard to age or suitability. She pays as little head to all that sort of thing as she does to the change from pointed to square toes and back again. She knows what becoming to her. She has given the matter study, and decided upon it. A certain amount of respect she pays to styles, and after that goes her own way, and leaves the minor novelties in furbelows to her juniors.

It is strange to observe that the very Members of our sex who are so fastidious about the colour and shape of their hands and fingernails, should be so indifferent about preserving the beauty of that most important part of the human body, the foot. How many smart Society women, could afford to exhibit the poor deformed and maltreated feet so cunningly concealed by the pretty embroidered stocking and tight, high-heeled shoes! Unfortunately, it is no longer fashionable, as in days gone by, for the Society sculptor or painter to have the opportunity of studying and exhibiting the beautiful outlines of the natural foot of a great lady. Only such an appeal to the vanity of womanhood would suffice to spell the doom of the modern fashionable shoe. We have now to turn to the study of the foot in ancient sculpture to realise its natural grace and beauty. Then it was allowed the perfect freedom of the sandal or flat slipper. Two striking examples of comparatively modern workmanship readily occur. All who have seen and admired Canova's lovely statue of the Princess Paulina Borghese sister of the great Napoleon, in the Borghese Gallery at Rome must have remarked with a thrill of admiration the beauty of the exquisitely modelled feet. It is evident that the Princess had sufficient respect for her own charms to make her refuse to sacrifice the beauty of her foot to the cruel pressure of the pointed shoe. Another beautiful example of the natural human foot is to be seen in the statue of Harmony by the Spanish sculptor, Juste Gandarios, which was exhibited at Vienna Exhibition of 1882. It is only in the East or in uncivilized countries that we can now study the human foot in its natural symmetry. In the well-formed foot the instep should face upwards, and the higher the instep is, the more perfect the shape is supposed to be. The great toe, which is now, alas! invariably twisted by the modern pointed shoe, should be perfectly straight. It is also interesting to notice that the second toe in ancient sculpture exceeded the length of the great toe, thereby making the outline much more beautiful than the modern type. The projection of the big toe, which is now natural, has undoubtedly been caused by the steady pressure of boots for generations. It is perhaps hardly possile to realise what an amount of unnecessary discomfort and deformity might be spared the younger generation if every mother took care that the boots should be made simply as a covering for the feet, and the feet, no longer compelled, as at present, to fit the boots. To do this successfully, we must first rid our minds of the artificial standard that we have set up as a terrible fetish, the shoe with its pointed toes and high heels. The makers of boots should be compelled to study the form of the human foot, and every boot should be carefully measured to give free play to the individual characteristics of the foot. The ready-made boot is often the cause of mischief, as no two feet are exactly alike, any more than two faces. The long, narrow foot, the short, thick foot, the flat foot, the highly-arched instep, each requires individual study and treatment. If in early childhood we allow Nature to have a free hand in the formation of the foot, then the next generation will grow up without the malformations which disfigure the present, and which go far to spoil the graceful walk of the fashionable woman of the present time.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 15.

MANY cyclists indulge in the weed whilst cycling, although most experience a difficulty in enjoying a pipe or cigarette, when taking such exercise. The reason why one cannot—with pipe in mouth—indulge in a pastime which demands physical powers, is explained by the fact that nicotine has a powerful effect on the heart, depressing it and rendering it unfit to perform its functions. Hence it is that during the active employment of our muscles, it is as well to leave the weed severely alone. If, however, we must have a pipe, have it when gently ambling along on the level and scarcely any perceptible effort is necessary to keep the machine running. After meals, when resting so as to allow our food to digest, a pipe may be beneficial by reason of the sedative qualities contained in tobacco, but during its employment, the physical powers should be in absolute repose.

The increase of motor traffic on the highways has proved an advantage to cyclists in a certain direction, since it has tended to distract the policeman's attention on matters of pace, from the wheelman. The motorist proves higher game, and although he may be more difficult to capture—a piece of string across the road will have no terrors for him, nor even the hooked stick dear to the rural bobby—he proves a more important haul when run to earth than the comparatively insignificant wheelman. Possibly the present time may afford a favourable opportunity for cyclists to make their peace with the force in disaffected districts, as with the exercise of a little circumspection, and a little bending to popular prejudices, or local prejudices is perhaps the better term, we may see a gradual dying out of the hostility to wheelmen that characterises some of the towns in the home countries. With regard to the so called "persecution of cyclists" there is no doubt that those who suffer mainly for the faults of others who pay no regard to the safety of pedestrians.

There never were such glorious times in store for poor Old Ireland as are opened up by the Gordon-Bennett Fortnight in the early part of July. The Irish are going motor mad, and little else is heard than some item of interest anent the great race on July 2nd. In the midst of the exitement however, the Islanders are not overlooking the valuable harvest that the race will provide to those who have accommodation to let within reasonable distance of the course. The Irish have made up their minds to taste the Saxon visitors' money, and those who intend viewing the race must be prepared to pay out on a high Henely Regatta scale. According to the Irish Wheelman, six pounds is asked for a three bedded room for one night only. The fee for pitching a cyclist's camp on a piece of waste ground is a modest £20, whilst for one of the cheapest houses near the line of rout £80 is asked for the week. Twenty-five shillings for a bed and breakfast is being asked at even second-rate hotels in Dublin.

A very fine performance was achieved by G. A Barnes, at the Canning Town cycle track, on May the 9th, when from a standing start he covered 27 miles in 31 min. 55 sec. against the previous record made by F. W. Chase, of 33 min. 27 2-5 secs. Barnes started with the intention of improving upon the hour mileage, but was obliged to relinquish the attempt owing to a thunder-storm breaking over the track. There is little doubt that he would have been successful. He covered 25 miles 630 yards in the half-hour. On May the 13th he made another attempt, riding the first mile in 1 min. 23 2-5 sec., and 48 miles 1395 yards in the hour. It is interesting to note that in each ride Barnes rode a 2 3-4 h-p. Bat motor bicycle, fitted with Dunlop tyres.

Another good amateur rider in Sid Holloway, the Midland crack, and holder of the National Cyclists' Union quarter-mile championships, is severing his connection with the race path, so far as racing is concerned. At the close of the 1902 racing season, he announced that it would close his racing career; but little credence was put on this announcement, since it is customary for racing men to make such resolutions only to break them at the return of spring and the attraction of the path. But not so in this case. Holloway has kept to his word, and the race path is consequently the loser.

In the Polytechnic C.C. Gazette, reference is made to an outrageous attempt to disable a machine of one of the competitors at a race meeting held recently within a hundred miles of Huntingdon. The mean, despicable action, was no other than removing the bolt from the head of a machine. The act might have resulted in a most serious accident, not only to the unfortunate rider of the machine, but to other competitors in the race. It is a pity that the perpetrators was not discovered and made an example of. One would not expect such an action at an amateur meeting.

In connection with the forthcoming Gordon Bennett motor race, the police from all over Ireland are already requisitioned for duty on that occasion. Two thousand officers and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary are required to take up duty along the course during the progress of the contest, and the arrangements for their location and accommodation for the period are being made. The police will be under the command of Mr. Thomas F. Singleton, Inspector-General, who will superintend operations in his splendid motor-car.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 2nd June were published for general information :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 1st, 11 feet 3 3-5 inches against 12 feet 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week 10 cents at Kotri and 78 cents at Kohistan. Adhava crops slightly damaged by insects in parts of Sakro and Keti Bandar talukas, but flourishing elsewhere. Locusts appeared in parts of Manjhand taluka. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle sufficient and healthy. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Sukkur.—Threshing and winnowing of rabi crops completed. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues in all talukas except Rohri. Sowing of rice commenced in parts of Shikarpur and Ubauro talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Ghotky taluka and Pano Akil mahal. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts of Pano Akil mahal. Fodder dear in parts of Sukkur, Mirpur and Sikarpur talukas.

Larkana.—Threshing and winnowing of rabi crops continue; estimate of outturn 9 annas. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in parts of Kambar taluka. Locusts appeared in parts of Kakar taluka, but did no damage. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Dadu, Kakar, Mehar and Labdarya talukas. Agricultural stock healthy and sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Locusts appeared in parts of Sakrand talukas but did no damage. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of two talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient, and in good condition in nine talukas and in fair condition in three talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing and winnowing of rabi crops continue. Begari Canal and its branches flowing. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation generally continues. Locusts appeared in parts of Thul taluka, but did no damage. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Kandkot and Thul talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight rain during week in Chachra taluka. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in parts of Nara Valley. Water-supply deficient in Mithran Canal in Jamesabad taluka. Fodder-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock sufficient and healthy. Prices of food grains stationary.

Ahmedabad.—Rain during week 65 cents at Modasa, 22 cents at Daskroi, none elsewhere. Summer crops in good condition. Harvesting in progress. Standing summer crops being irrigated. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 20 seers, of Bajri 17 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 14 seers 40 tolas, and of rice second sort 10 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 5 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 29 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 1 inch at Halol, minimum 33 cents at Dohad. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kaira.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 12 cents at Thasra, minimum 2 cents at Kapadvanj. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Price of bajri 19 seers 9 chataks, of rice 9 seers 6 chataks, of wheat 13 seers 4 chataks, of kodra 22 seers 8 chataks, and of bavto 20 seers 11 chataks per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Threshing still continues in parts of Vagra taluka. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply plentiful. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Surat.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 30 cents at Mandvi, minimum 40 cents at Bardoli. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress in all talukas. Irrigation of sugar cane continues in parts of Bulsar, Chikhli and Jalalpor talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool from 27th, and 1° cool from 30th to 2nd. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal throughout the week except on 2nd when abnormal wind was northerly.

Thana.—Rain during week maximum 9 inches 75 cents at Mahim, minimum 2 inches 85 cents at Umbargaon. Locusts appeared in parts of southern talukas and Mokhada petha and damaged grass and leaves of trees in parts of Mokhada petha. Burning of rab materials almost completed. Violent storm slightly damaged trees and houses in parts of Shahapur taluka, field dams in parts of Bhiwndi taluka, and bagayat crops and plantations in parts of Bassein taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle healthy. Fodder dear in parts of Bhiwndi taluka. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kolaba.—Rain during first part of week general and unseasonable. Rainfall impeded burning of rab materials and slightly damaged fodder. Locusts appeared in parts of Alibag, Pen, Karjat, Roha and Mahad talukas, but did no damage. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 10 seers per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 26 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 7 inches 69 cents at Dapoli, minimum 71 cents at Rajapur. Harvesting of summer crops completed. Locusts still linger in parts of Sangameshvar taluka. Burning of rab materials recommenced. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Nasik.—Rain during week maximum 6 inches 39 cents at Ohandor, minimum 63 cents at Nasik. Locusts appeared in parts of Dindori and Yeola talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of cotton commenced in parts of Malegaon and Baglan taluka. Burning of rab materials in progress in parts of Peint taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 92 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 94 cents at Parner, minimum 55 cents at Karjat. Threshing of jowari completed. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply insufficient in some places. Prices of bajri and karbi at Ahmednagar stationary. Price of jowari 26 seers 10 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week in all talukas except Poona and Indapur, maximum 4 inches 28 cents at Maval, minimum 9 cents at Ambegaon. Threshing of rabi crops still continues in parts of Indapur taluka. Locusts appeared in parts of Sirur taluka and Mulshi petha, but have already left those sub-divisions; they have appeared in parts of Junnar, Khed and Maval talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation, recent rainfall useful in some places for preparation of lands for kharif cultivation but caused some damage to rab materials in the western portion of the district. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of bajri at Poona 35lbs, 10 tolas, of jowari 39lbs. 5 tolas, of rice 19lbs. 25 tolas, of wheat 19lbs., of karbi 135 lbs., and of grass 111 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 19 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 17 cents at Madha minimum 7 cents at Sangola. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation, Fodder-supply plentiful. Cattle in good condition but barely sufficient for agricultural operations. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food grains slightly risen in Sangola taluka, fallen in Barsi and Madha talukas and steady elsewhere.

Satara.—Rain during week 53 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 2 inches 40 cents at Javli, minimum 13 cents at Khanapur, none at Walva, Koregaon, Khatav and Shirala. Rainfall useful for preparation of lands for kharif cultivation. Sowing operations in progress in western parts of Wai and Patan talukas and Shirala and Khandala pethas. Red locusts lingering in the district except in Satara, Man and Tasgaon talukas and Khandala petha, and are doing slight damage to young plants of sugarcane seedlings, new grass and leaves of trees. Supply of fodder and pasturage sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water supply adequate. Price of jowari 42lbs. 30 tolas and of bajri 39lbs. 8 tolas per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 18 cents at Sindgi, 78 cents at Muddebihal, 35 cents at Badami and 40 cents at Hungund. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Supply of fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply fair in two talukas, but failing in parts of six talukas. Price of jowari at Bijapur 29 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 28 seers 13 chataks, of rice second sort 10 seers 5 chataks, and of tur-dal 8 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 35 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 2 inches 10 cents at Murgod, minimum 3 cents at Parasgad, none at Athnil. Sowing of rice in rapid progress in parts of Belgaum, Sampgaon and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply deficient in parts of Murgad petha. Price of rice at Belgaum 23 lbs. and of jowari 44 lbs. per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain during week at seven stations varying from 1 inch and 55 cents at Ron to 2 cents at Dharwar. Harvesting and threshing of late jowari and wheat and picking of cotton completed. Sowing of rice in progress in parts of Hengal taluka and retarded in parts of Kalghatgi taluka for want of sufficient rain. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Supply of water and fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Prices of karbi and jowari at Dharwar almost stationary.

Kanara.—Slight rain during week in all talukas except Karwar. Sowing of rice continues. Fodder-supply supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 10 and of ragi 16 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Irrigation of sugarcane and preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of wheat 16 seers 6 tolas, of bajri 17 seers 32 tolas, of jowari 20 seers 40 tolas, and of gram 14 seers 96 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 89 cents at Dhrangandra. Weather warm. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply plentiful.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 36, of jowari 40, of wheat 27, of rice superior 14, and of rice inferior 20 lbs. per rupee.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 30th May 1903 is published for general information :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Total Mortality
Bombay City	203	184	986
Ahmedabad District—			
Ahmedabad Town ...	1	3	
Kaira District	18	15	
Surat District—			
Bulsar Port	2	2	
Other places	28	18	
Thana District—			
Bandra Port	4	4	
Bassein Port	1	1	
Mahim Port	5	3	
Tarapur Port	9	6	
Other places	15	15	
Nasik District	1	3	
Satara District	21	15	
Sholapur District ...	11	8	
Kolaba District	1	2	
Ratnagiri District—			
Ratnagiri Port ...	7	7	
Rajapur Port ...	2	1	
Other places ...	1	1	
Belgaum District ...	193	130	
Dharwar District ...	34	12	
Kanara District ...	1	1	
Karachi District—			
Karachi Town and Port	112	100	
Kathiawar Agency—			
Bhavnagar Town and Port	Nil	1	
Veraval Port ...	104	83	
Other places ...	18	13	
Cutch State—			
Mandvi Port ...	Nil	1	
Other places ...	2	2	
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	106	68	
Janjira State ...	3	4	
Sachin State ...	Nil	2	
Baroda State—			
Baroda City ...	2	Nil	
Other places ...	56	28	
Grand Total ...	961	752	

DEATH OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

A STRENUOUS CAREER.

Mr. W. T. Maud, special artist-correspondent to the "Graphic" and "Daily Graphic," has died at Aden while on his way home from Somaliland. A man of irrepressible energy and pluck, he was most enthusiastic in the pursuit of his profession, and even in the strenuous rivalry which that necessarily entailed he never made an enemy. Few men have crowded more into eight years of life than he had done since 1895. In that year he went out during the Armenian crises to Turkey, came home through Bulgaria, and went out again to Crete while the insurrection was in progress.

Thence he again went to Armenia, where he travelled disguised, to ascertain the real state of the country; and soon afterwards went to the front with the Greeks in their war with Turkey. Then he went out to the Soudan, and his discription and sketches of the battle of Omdurman, the entry into Khartoum, etc., will be well in the remembrance of the public. Following this campaign he went to India, where he came in for the later half of the Tirah campaign accompanied the Buner expedition, and on his way home made a tour of the plague districts of Bombay.

He had a long experience of the war in South Africa and after a short spell of work in England departed for Somaliland, the expedition which was to prove the last adventure of a life devoted to duty.

HIGH PRICES FOR SHAKESPEARE AND BEN JONSON.

In Wellington-street recently there was concluded the dispersal of the library of the late Mr. William Bromley Davenport, Baginton Hall, near Conventry. The first issue of the third folio editon of Shakespeare, 13 1-3 by 8 3-4in., title page, dated 1663, of course, and page of verses cut around and inlaid in Russia by Smith, made £510. This is the highest sum ever paid at auction for the book, but last year the Hibbert third folio, with the 1664 title page before the doubtful plays, fetched £755; Bacon's "Essays," 1613, some headlines cut into, brought £22; a MS. of the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, etc., written about 1450, showing some interesting variations from the ordinary version, £27; a hollgraph letter to George Garrard, signed "Your true "Loer Ben Jonson," containing 14 lines, following an epitaph in verse of 14 lines, beginning "Stay view the stone, and if thou doest such, Read here a little, that thou mayst know much," with autograph address, £320; Shaw's "Staffordshire," 1798, £47; John Parkinson's "Paradisi in Sole, first edition," 1629, £39. From other sources came copies of the Second, Third, and Fourth Folio of Shakespeare, all sold not subject to return, £52, £21 10s., and £50; the editio princeps of "Waverley," in boards marbled edges, £18.

THE Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have sanctioned the appointment of an Inspecting Officer of Cantonments on a Staff pay of Rs. 1,000 a month for a period of five years only. Towards the end of that period a report will be prepared to enable the question of the further continuance of the appointment to be considered. The Inspecting Officer will be selected from among the Senior Cantonment Magistrates in the Department, but he will be placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and attached to the Department of the Quartermaster-General with the grade of a Deputy Quartermaster-General. He will be expected to spend the greater part of the year on tour, examining the working of Cantonments and co-ordinating the results, enabling the experience gained in one place to be utilised elsewhere, and advising the military authorities generally as an expert in matters of cantonment administration and sanitation. He will, however, inspect and report only on the executive work of Cantonment Magistrates, his concern with their judicial work being restricted entirely to the question of how far its nature or amount may interfere with their other duties. No appointment has yet been made.

THE Godalming committee of the Surrey Hospital Convalescent and Nursing Home have hit upon a novel idea for raising money. They have accordingly asked the local residents to imagine a concert is being held, for which tickets priced at 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. are being sold. The committee point out that after the ticket is purchased the public will be spared any further trouble.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times and the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every othes means had signally failed.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(Concluded from page 5.)

A FRENCH NAVAL TEST.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

London, 17th May.—The result is reported of a firing test carried out on the French battle-ship Henri Quatre. Two thousand sheeps were placed in the position occupied by the crew who serve the small guns. The big turret guns overhead were then fired. The sheep were found to have been stunned by the firing, but were otherwise unharmed. The conclusion arrived at as a result of the experiment is that the gunners will suffer no injury from the firing of the turret armament.

JEWS IN RUSSIA.

THE ANTI-SEMITE TROUBLES IN BESSARABIA.

London, 18th May.—With reference to the anti-Semitic outbreak at Kishnieff, M. Plehve, the Russian Minister for the Interior in a confidential despatch, warned the Governor of Bessarabia (in which Kishnieff is situated) of the preparations which were being made for a rising against the Jews.

M. Plehve directed the Governor to contribute towards the stopping of disorder by admonitions without any recourse to arms, and urged, owing to the general disquietude of the town populations, the undesirability of instilling anti-Governmental feelings by too severe measures.

The newspapers at Kishnieff inflamed the populace by accusing the Jews of ritual murders.

The Vice-Governor of Bessarabia, who holds the office of Censor, declined to interfere, and the Governor assured a deputation from the Jewish population that they had nothing to fear. Massacres, however, followed, the Police hounding on the rioters.

INDIGNATION IN NEW YORK.

Intense indignation at the persecution of the Jews has been aroused in New York, and the appeal by the Hebrew community for contributions to a relief fund has been warmly endorsed by Christians.

Mr. Hay, the American Secretary of State, communicated with the Russian Government on the subject, and received the reply that there was no distress, but that charitable efforts would, nevertheless, be appreciated.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

London, 17th May.—The Turkish troops were compelled to shell a number of Albanian villages before entering the town of Diakova.

THE BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

Steps have been taken for the formation of a coalition Cabinet of less Russophile tendencies than that of Dr. Daneff, which has just resigned, but the movement has failed.

IBSEN SERIOUSLY ILL.

Copenhagen, 16th May.—Ibsen, the great writer, is ill. The physicians consider his condition as desperate.

ANARCHISM IN NEW YORK.

London, 18th May.—The handwriting on the note warning the Police of the infernal machine which was found on the Umbria was apparently that of the man Rosseau, the French-Canadian who is supposed to have made the machine.

The Police infer that destruction of life was not intended, and Rosseau's motive is still an enigma.

EMIGRATION TO CHILI.

London, 17th May.—The Chilian Government are paying the passages of 250 European men, women, and children, who have embarked for Chili. The Government are also making themselves responsible for their maintenance for 12 months after their arrival in the country.

BOER EMIGRATION.

London, 18th May.—A number of Boers, acting independently of each other, are emigrating to Chili. Mr. Ben. Viljoen has collected 50 Boer families in London, and is conveying them to a Mexican estate. He declares that the Boers are not settling in the United States, because the latter is unable to differentiate between the Boers and the scum of Europe.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

THE VICEROY OF NANKING.

London, 18th May.—Wei-Hiang-Tao, who has been appointed Viceroy of Nanking, in place of the late Liu Hon-yi, has fully adopted the latter's policy of friendly relations with foreigners.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 4.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to suspend the lien of Mr C W Waddington on the appointment of Principal Rajkumar College from the 1st March.

The appointment of Mr William W Masterson as Consul for the United States of America at Aden is recognised provisionally.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With effect from the date on which the Hon Mr Justice E T Candy C S I Barrister-at-Law I C S rejoins his appointment in the High Court of Bombay on the termination of his special duty on the India Police Commission the Hon Mr Justice H F Aston Barrister-at-Law I C S acts as Judge of H's High Court of Judicature Bombay during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr Justice W H Crowe Barrister-at-Law I C S or pending further orders.

Mr Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye first Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the Dists of Poona and Satara to be joint first class Subordinate Judge at Belgaum with power under Sect 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Belgaum District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Mr Damodar Govind Gharpure first Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the dists of Ahmednagar and Sholapur to be Joint first class Subordinate Judge at Thana.

The Hon Mr Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala Special Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to be Special first class Subordinate Judge under the same Act for the dists of Poona and Satara in addition to his own duties.

Mr Vishnu Vasudev Paadke first class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar to be Special first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur in addition to his own duties.

Mr W O Alcock B A (Oxon) I C S on return from leave will do duty as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Belgaum.

Mr R M Phillipson return to duty to be Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist and Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji on relief to be Asst Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Distrit.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr Lallubhai Pranvallab Parikh Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of subordinate Courts in the Ahmedabad Dist. as may be referred to him by the Judge of that dist.

Mr. Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar Mamlatdar taluka Sholapur in the dist of Sholapur is appointed a Magte of the first class in that dist.

Mr Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye Special first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 for Poona and Satara Dists is granted privilege leave for one month from the 3rd June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The furlough for one year granted to Mr Byramji Padamji Registrar of the Court of Small Causes Poona is commuted into leave on medical certificate and extended up to the 15th June.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr M P Khareghat I C S to be Judge and Sessions Judge Dharwar vice Mr R Knight I C S proceeding on leave and Mr L C Crump I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Satara vice Mr Khareghat I C S pending further orders.

Mr Purshotam Sakharam Bhatye Acting Mamlatdar Taluka Shevgaon in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed a Magte of the Second Class in that dist.

Mr W A Talbot Conservator of Forests second grade is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and three days in combination with furlough for eighteen months.

Mr Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande Huzur Deputy Coll Ahmednagar is granted an extension by ten days of the privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days allowed to him.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Govt Notification No 3270 dated 19th May and to appoint Mr C S F Crofton B A (Cantab) I C S on return to duty to be Asst Coll Poona and to do duty as Personal Asst to the Coll pending further orders.

Mr J T Scotson B A (Canton) I C S is appointed Asst Coll Panch Mahals.

Mr John Black is appointed Trustee of the Aden Port Trust vice Mr P W Forbes.

Mr George John Chambers is authorize do pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. For Coughs,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Colds.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Bronchitis.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Asthma.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Influenza.
Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers, but Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

WASTE OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

REMARKABLE INSTANCES.

THE Committee of Public Accounts have issued their second report as a Parliamentary Paper. In this they make reference to the Navy Appropriation Account for the year 1901-2, and draw attention to two cases of over-estimating. It is stated that in one case the result realised was £36,800 10s. 11d. short of the estimate, and in the other the realised result was £14,329 6s. 10d. short of the estimate. The report continues: "The Admiralty admit that this was a very bad estimate and your Committee are of opinion that in the estimate upon these votes credit should not have been taken for so large an increase in the appropriations in aid."

Upon the Works and Buildings Vote the Committee state that two salient examples were given of waste and incorrect estimating occasioned by the execution of works by one department or another. The Army built a store for the ammunition of the Navy at Gibraltar costing £42,000 to be charged for Navy votes. The store was found too damp to keep ammunition in. It was then decided to convert the magazine into a cold meat store for both the Army and Navy. This was done at the expense of £47,000 including the cost of freezing machinery, etc. The whole expense has been £89,000, of which the Army will be £23,000 and the Navy £66,000, although both departments receive precisely the same accommodation. The Committee express the opinion that had the Army been building for themselves they would have taken greater care that the magazine should be adapted to their requirements and they recommend that building by one department for another should in future be confined within the narrowest possible limits. In the other instance, a shed for naval stores was constructed at Sierra Leone by the Army for the Navy, for which the estimate was £300, and the cost, exclusive of the store, was £2,115. This is explained by the fact that the War Office did not include in the original estimate the transport of the stores, because the charge falls under a different sub-head. The Committee understands that in future a percentage will be added to the estimate for a work to cover supplementary services, but they look upon this oversight of the War Office in not bringing the totals together, and the evident absence of any criticism on behalf of the Admiralty, as an additional reason for not employing one department to execute works for another, except under circumstances of peculiar necessity.

The Committee desire in "Repairs and Refits" to call attention to the case of the Hecate, upon which, after two estimates given, the sum of £9,649 was expended, and then the Admiralty, abandoning the repairs, passed the vessel into the "list of vessels available for subsidiary service and for sale," the only reason given to the Committee being that it was the result of a change of policy of two successive Boards of Admiralty. This in the opinion of the Committee, seems scarcely a sufficient explanation of a large outlay which in the result was not deemed effective for the purpose for which it was intended.

VANDALISM AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON

PROTEST BY LEARNED SOCIETIES.

WITH regard to the proposed demolition of the historic side of Henley-street, Stratford-on-Avon, the Mayor and Corporation of the town are forced by certain petitions and protests to which they can scarcely decline to give attention. An appeal for delay is lodged by the British Archæological Association, headed by Dr. Walter De Gray Birch, Mr. J. Cato Worsfold, and other leading members of the Association, and signed at the general meeting by a special resolution, duly moved and seconded. A second appeal is brought in by the London and Middlesex Archæological Association headed by Dr. Edwin Freshfield, Mr. Charles Welsh, and Mr. E. W. Brabrook; a third is signed on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, headed by Mr. G. J. Fletcher and Mr. Philip Norman, of the Society of Antiquarians; a fourth is signed by the Whitefriars Club, and is headed by the Countess of Warwick; a fifth is largely signed by the members of the London Shakespearean Commemoration League; a sixth is from the Seltorne Society, and is headed by Lord Avebury and Sir George Kekwich. A seventh protest is urged by the Playgoers' Club, and other petitions are rapidly coming in from the various artistic and literary societies in London and the provinces. That Henley-street shall remain the Henley-street so long known to thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the world is the gist and upshot of the whole movement.

A correspondent of the Birmingham "Daily Post" makes the announcement that the cottages in Henley-street, which Mr. Edgar Flower, chairman of the Executive Committee of trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, lately declared to be not old and historically worthless, are, on the contrary, of the highest value and of indubitable antiquity.

To read the account of this most interesting discovery cannot but fill all Shakespearean students and lovers of ancient dwellings with considerable surprise and alarm when they reflect that, but for the recent agitation, these houses, together with the old "crock shop" of 1503, would all have been ruthlessly demolished by this time through sheer local ignorance. It is likely that after this the trustees will be careful how they move, but the Corporation are said to be still contemplating the outrageous piece of vandalism against which, we hear, the British Archæological Association has protested—namely, the swallowing up of the 1503 house in the new Carnegie library. No more flagrant offence against architectural good taste could well be committed.

"QUEEN OF THE HOOLIGANS."

HER DEATH IN GAOL.

AT Holloway Prison Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on the body of Eliza Knight, 30, officially described as a laundress, but also known as the "Queen of the Notting-dale Hooligans," formerly living at Notting-dale, who died in the hospital of the prison. The woman, it is stated, was the Hooligan organizer, the terror of Notting-dale, and the woman who brought about a change in the framing of the Newgate Calendar. Her violent nature is shown by the outrage for which she was in prison. Some three years ago the N. S. P. C. C. prosecuted her, and she was sentenced, but nursed the belief that the Society's informant was a female neighbour. On Boxing Day last Knight was in a public-house, when this woman entered. Seeing her Knight rushed forward and smashed the tumbler she held in her hand in her victim's face. The unfortunate woman was disfigured for life.

Last January Knight stood her trial at the Old Bailey, when eight convictions were proved against her, and it was stated that there were others not recorded. The Recorder said that such a woman should be at once put on the Black List, and added, "It is very important that the past history of prisoners should be fully notified in the court calendar, for it frequently happens that prisoners represent to the jury that they are persons of good character, and the truth cannot be tested before the case is tried, whereas if the convictions were printed on the calendar the prisoner's plea of good character could be exposed." He sentenced her to twelve months, and since then the convictions are printed on the calendar.

The late Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, asked her once if she was married and had any children, to which she replied. "No, I ain't married, but I've got four kids, and have done a bit of time for all of them. The evidence at the inquest showed that the woman suffered from phthisis, and influenza and bronchitis supervening, she died after a very brief illness. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

WRITING of the excommunication of 300 Bombay Bhattias who had married wives from among the Bhattias of Hurdwar, the "Indian Social Reformer" says :—"The incident is interesting as an instance before our very eyes of how new sub-castes have been formed in such large numbers in India. It is absurd to speak of excommunicating 300 families. What has happened is that a number of Bhattias with Bombay wives have refused to have social intercourse with a number of Bhattias with Hardwar spouses. It is not alleged that the Hardwar marriages are invalid according to the Hindu law, so that what the conservative Bhattias resent is practically the loss of custom. The 300 heroes of this matrimonial Thermopylæ will, of course, form a new caste which in the course of the next 20 years would trace its origin to immemorial antiquity."

To Cure Horse Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LORD SACKVILLE, who is again the central figure in a romantic story, has had a notable career. He was in the Foreign Office when Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister years before anybody had suspected the outbreak of a Crimean War, and before either Lord Rosebery or Mr. Balfour was born. In those days, when the Foreign Office was not the handsome building it is to-day, and when Lord Aberdeen was at its head, Lord Sackville was precis writer to the Foreign Minister. It was while Lord Sackville was there that a Foreign Service Messenger, who had had great liberty with Lord Palmerston, imagined that he could indulge in the same familiarity under his successor, and there was a little scene one day in Lord Aberdeen's room.

Tapping at Lord Aberdeen's door, and hearing the invitation, Come in! the pompous messenger walked up to the desk where the Foreign Secretary sat, and addressed him as one imagines Mr. Gladstone to have addressed Queen Victoria when she was moved to remark that he treated her like a public meeting. Your lordship is aware——, he began, and he might have been talking until now if natural decay had not set in, or if Lord Aberdeen had not stopped him with, I am aware of nothing, sir! Leave the room!

Lord Sackville comes of a house which has been famous through the centuries. One of his ancestors, Privy Councillor, died suddenly at the council-table in Whitehall, another fought a famous duel with Lord Bruce and killed his man, another was killed in a hunting-field, and others have been notable for happier events. The present peer is not now being talked about for by any means the first time. He was British Ambassador in Washington when a wild shout of indignation from every part of the States brought about his removal. In an indiscreet moment Lord Sackville was moved to reply to a letter written obviously to trap him, asking for his views on the approaching Presidential election. The writer of the latter was a journalist, who gave Lord Sackville's views to the world as he received them.

Lord Sackville wrote that any political party in the States which favoured England would lose popularity, but that he believed the democrats to be desirous of maintaining friendly relations, and President Cleveland to be willing to settle the Fisheries Question in a spirit of conciliation. Such a letter was the one thing wanted by the party politicians, and the discreditable trick ended in President Harrison informing Lord Sackville that his continuance in office was no longer acceptable to the United States Government.

Mr. August Manns, upon whom it has been proposed to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Music at Oxford, has been director of the music at the Crystal Palace for nearly half a century. He took up the position at the time Sir George Grove was secretary, so that his musical career at the great glass house began under the very happiest auspices. Mr. Manns was educated at a village school in Pomerania, and began his study of music under a village musican who had been in the wars. He remembers to this day how, as he was fiddling one day at his master's house, a bullet which had whizzed over the battle-field came to light again. For twenty years the village fiddler had hobbled about with the bullet in his knee, the doctors having been unable to take it out, and one day as the pupil was taking his lessons the bullet rolled on to the floor, in shape like a florin. Mr. Manns has produced the work of three hundred English composers since then, and he bears a name held in high honour among the musicians of his adopted land.

One man, at least, among Englishmen has a very thorough knowledge of the Finns, who are passing through such a bitter trial just now, and of the Finnish language, which is not likely to survive if Russian tyranny can stamp it out. Sir Charles N. Eliot, who administers our East African Protectorat, has prepared, and, we believe, published, a Finnish grammar. He must be counted the highest authority in England on the Finnish language. When engaged at the British Embassy in St. Petersburg, Sir Charles N. Eliot came in close touch with the Iron Goverment of the Czar—though he tells us, by the way, that Czar is a word rarely heard in Russia, where it would be understood to mean simply His Most Gracious Majesty and not Emperor as most of us understand the title in this country.

Czarica, says Sir Charles, is not Russian at all, and the common title given to the Emperor at home is Gossudar, which means Lord. At St. Petersburg, Sir Charles attended the receptions of M. Pobiedonostseff, the despot who rules Russia from behind the throne. There was a good deal of singing and the reading of a paper, followed by a sort of high tea.

Lady Derby, whose ball for the London Hospital promises to be so huge a success, might have been a queen to-day had a man said Yes instead of No some years ago. It was the father of the late Lord Derby to whom the throne of Greece was offered, after the revolution which drove King Otho from power, and left his place vacant. It was offered first, it will be remembered, to King Edward's brother, the late Duke of Edinburgh, but the Duke refused it, though he had already been elected without his consent. Lord Palmerston is said to have also declined the vacant throne, which was at last placed at the disposal of House of Stanley. It was felt that even the head of so great a house would not refuse the offer of a crown, but Lord Derby, who was then out of office, declined the tempting bait. Lord Beaconsfield could not understand his refusal of so dazzling an adventure, except that the Stanleys were not an imaginative race.

I fancy, he wrote, that they will prefer Knowsley to the Parthenon, and Lancashire to the Attic plains. It is a privilege to live, Lord Beaconsfield added, in this age of rapid and brilliant events, It is one of infinite romance. Thrones tumble down, and crowns are offered like a fairy tale. . . I think he ought to take the crown, but he will not Had I his youth, I would not hesitate, even with the earldom of derby in the distance. Though Lady Derby is not Queen of Greece, she is mistress of one of the noblest houses in the kingdom, and she has held her proud place with tact and kindliness worthy of a queen. She is a sister of Lord Clarendon and was married to the then Lord Stanley the year after his father had refused the crown. She is the wife of one of the only two men in England who have sat in a Cabinet with their father, and she has discharged the duties of Govenor-General's wife in Canada with the same ease and freedom as she fulfilled those of the Lady Mayoress of Liverpool.

Africa is at last rid of Mwanga, the butcher king who organised his own massacres if he did not slaughter his own victims. He succeeded to the throne in his teens, but his youth did not deter him from planning the destruction of all the best elements, in his kingdom. He had been chosen, we are told, on account of his likeness to the previous king—paternity being difficult to prove in Uganda.

One of his first orders was that Bishop Hannington and his party, who were entering Uganda for Mission work there, should be murdered, and the crime was enacted in cold blood, Thirty-two converts at another time were burnt on one huge pyre, and Mwanga, even before he was twenty, had planned the stamping out of all Christians and Mohammedans in his territory. There was a quite dramatic scene one day in Uganda, when the King had summoned together all the Christains and Mohammedans on some pretence. Mwanga had schemed to take them across to an island on the lake, leaving them there to perish, and his plot might have been successful if it had not leaked out in time. Mwanga's guests were wiser than the oysters in Wonderland, and they left the king to row himself across the lake while they marched on his capital.

Mwanga, found out in his treachery, and deserted by all but the handful of followers with him in his canoe, fled and took refuge himself on an island. His brother Kiwewa was made king, the Christians and Mohammedans took up the public offices, and peace reigned in Uganda until the dark day on which the Mohammedans, jealous of the rival religion, treacherously killed their chiefs. The Christians fled in terror, King Kiwewa, after slaying two chiefs with his own hand, sought safety in exile, and another was placed on the throne until Mwanga could be recalled. His court, says Sir Frederic Lugard, was the scene of all the vices, and by the law of Uganda he had no right to the throne. Yet he was firmly fixed, a powerful king among his people, though living in daily terror lest vengeance should fall upon him for his crimes. I was told that his dreams were haunted by these spectres of venegeance, of which he looked on me as the embodiment, Sir Fredrick Lugard says.

Uganda is at peace now, with a child king under the protection of three chiefs sheltered by the British flag, and even Mwanga, towards the end of this reign wrote submissive letters to England. I and all my chiefs send you greeting, he wrote to Queen Victoria. I write this letter to thank you. Thank you exceedingly for sending the representatives of the company in order to set my country to rights. When they reached Uganda at first I did not like them, added Mwanga, quite superfluously. But after they had fought, Captain Lugard wrote me a letter and invited me and restored me to my kingdom. . . . I and my chiefs are now under the English flag, as the people of India are under your flag; we desire, very, very much, that the English should arrange his country; should you recall these agents of the country, my friend, my country is sure to be ruined—war is sure to come. I am friends, who loves you, Mwanga wound up his letter the company in England.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

SUCH a stupendous production as that at Drury Lane is not to be conscientiously dismissed in a few paragraphs. I have tried the experiment and know. It was impossible for me in the space of a column, to do much more than give an account of Henry Irving's wonderful reception and a description of the one great dramatic moment of the play. Spectacular and scenic achievements were entirely neglected, and I shall not feel comfortable of mind until I have acknowledged with compliments and thanks, respectively the highest and the heartiest, the receipt of the contributions of Mr. H. J. Loveday, still stage manager for Irivng, and of M. Eugène Ronsin and M. Emile Bertin, the scene-painters. It is true enough that the master mind of the great actor was over all things that it was not behind; that the ideal Dante was at the theatre day and night—once or twice nearly the whole of the night—sounding the keynote to which every element of the production was to answer harmoniously. But such effects as are seen in Dante are not solely the result of conception and direction. Execution, and by competent men, has no little to do with their being.

Gruesome if you like, and terrifying too, but yet how interesting and wonderfull is the scene in the Inferno series where Dante, personally conducted by Virgil, finds himself standing before the fiery graves of Cardinals Orsini and Boccasine and of Jocques Molay, the last Grand Master of the Order of the Temple, who might have been judged to have had enough of fire on earth, when he was done to death, over the faggots of that grim cook the Grand Inquisitor. The graves open one by one, and as the stone coverings fall back the burning corpses of the sinners sit slowly up in the flames and moan wearily of their tortures, the blackened Boccasini deriving some little comfort, perhaps, from being able to tell Dante that the Florentine poets persecutor, Cardinal Colona, will in a month's time leave the Papal Palace of Avignon and take up his eternal residence in one of the graves of the conflagrant cemetery.

Flames on the stage are no longer represented by glaring outbursts of red fire and wandering clouds of steam. These irritatingly unreal stage flames, so humorously suggestive of a combination of Guy Fawkes Day and washing day, have apparently been completely quenched by an invention which has lately been seen in operation at other theatres besides Drury Lane. I am given to understand that the flames which lash and flutter about the talking corpses of the two Cardinals and the commander of the Templars were first used in one of our houses of ballet. That may or may not be, but it is certain that they are a vast improvement upon the old order of things and that their effect is most convincing to the eye of the spectator. Stage illusions were made to be given away, and I make no apology for divulging the secret of the flames of the Fiery Graves. Power full shafts of light are thrown upward from openings in the stage, and with them are blown, by means of electric revolving fans, captive strips of the thinnest flame-coloured silk. Curling and swaying and trembling upward in the strong draught and the powerful light, these strips of silk, which are of various lengths, present the best imitation of fire that could possibly be devised, and residents in the Inferno will recommend them to stage managers, not only on the strength of their realistic qualities, but also for the reason that they are cool, clean, and perfectly harmless.

Henry Irving is supported by no less than forty-seven qualified actors and actresses; and these are exclusive of the ladies and gentlemen who have been provided with thinking parts in nobles, Guests of the Legate, Pages, Jesters, Nuns, Townfolk, Artisans Street Urchins, Latalans, Brabantines, Servants, etc. headings this marvellous instance of support is Miss Lena Ashwell, fresh from her triumphs at his Majesty's and well on the way to move. As Pia, the mother of Gemma, and as Gemma, the daughter of Pia, Miss Ashwell gets her two grand chances in the two separate and consecutive scenes, where Pia dies of the poisoned air of her prison in the swamp, and where Gemma proves herself to be very much alive in the covent of San Pietro. By the immediate proximity of these two scenes to one another the actress is afforded special advantage for her exhibition of contrasted moods. Were the two scenes widely separated, the cleverness of Miss Ashwell's doubling might not appear half so marked.

I am not going through the cast of forty-eight, but it would be unfair, since so much has been said of the flames of the Fiery Graves, if allusion were not made in this P. S. to the performances of those of the company who have prominent parts. To Mr. Willian Molison I have already bowed my grateful thanks for his masterly impersonation of Cardinal Colonna. Mr. Gerald Lawrence's Bernadino is the next thing of importance in the way of acting, and the lover of Gemma makes a favorable impression not only upon his adored one by the manly way he renders a romantic part. Mr. Willian Farren, jun., is seen, but scarcely recognised, in the fierce make-up of the Grandinquisitor. Mr. Charles Dedswort although excellant actor and an old member of Henry Irving's company, is prevented from distinguishing himself by being drowned in the very first act; Mr. Norman McKionell makes a decided hit as Nello della Pietra, the justifiably angry husband of Pia; so does Mr. Jerold Robertsaw as Malatesta, who, as the husband of Francesca, likewise has cause to be severe; and Miss Nora Lancaster as the spirit of Dante's old platonic love Beatrice and Miss Lilian Eldee as Francesca, both look charming and play their parts with a quiet sweetness that stands out refreshingly from a play somewhat overcharged with the elements of battle, murder, and sudden death. . . . . And now I feel more as if I had done my duty to the wonderful play at Drury Lane.

Verily are there amateurs and amatuers. But the good and the bad cannot, it is to be feared, be said to exist in equal quantities. Borrowing a largely advertised way of putting it from Dr. Barrie, I should be inclined to hazard the statement that Amateur Dramatic Societies are of two kinds—the Hampstead and others. And if Mr. Mark Ambient, whose pretty play, A Snug Little Kingdom, was given at the Polytechnic by the members of the H. D. C., has any experience of the ways of amateurs generally, he will not refuse his support to that statement. The author was present at this remarkably clever interpretation of his play. Had he not been, he would have missed seeing A Snug Little Kingdom inhabited for the first time by people who thoroughly understood its atmosphere. One reads at the foot of the programme that The Committee begs to express its gratitude to the author for attending some of the rehearsals. To this I will take the responsibility of adding that the author begs to express his gratituded to the Committee for having had the opportunity of attending the public performance. If I am wrong, Mr. Mark Ambient can say so, and here. But I don't think I am.

There are seven characters in Mr. Ambient's comedy. Each is a difficult one to play as it should be played. And each was played to perfection. Mr. W. Ellis Reynolds, appearing as the kindly and honourable young musical composer, Bernard Gray, gave one the impression of having played parts of the kind all his life. Bernard Gray has been voted impossibly sentimental. But he was not so in the hands of Mr. Reynolds. Ben Kershaw, the wealthy sauce manufacturer, with his pathetic story of his separation from a wife he finds too late to have been the best in the world, was delightfully impersonated by Mr. Martin J. Cahell, and Mr. E. V. Young, as the dandy young doctor Hubert Gray, came carefull avoided the tricks of the, threatrical fop, and was a natural character from start to finish.

Nor were the ladies less admirable, Miss Ethel Barwell was suprisingly good as the lodging-house keeper Mrs. Blower, who is always trying to make up her mind to be severe to the yong musician who is backward with the rent, and never succeeds in being more than mildly vexed with him. Dolly the chorus girl, who lives under the genuine protection of Bernard Gray in a snug little kingdom up four pair of stairs in the Soho lodging-house, introduced in Miss Rachel Hayden, an actress of marked ability; Miss Ada Gibbs was capital as a general; and Miss Allison gave an extremely clever performance of the hospital nurse, Sister Hope, with an eye to catching in the matrimonial net either a successful young doctor or a wealthy old invalid—the latter for choice, as promising an early change of the former under more favourable financial conditions. It was an extraordinary and eye-opening experience to see these amateurs, telling the story, acting the characters, and interpreting the very spirit of Mr. Mark Ambient's comedy without spoiling a single line, without marring a single point, without making a single awkward movement or showing a single sing of amateurishness in their exists and their entrances. When the Hampstead Dramatic Society acts its next play, may I be there to see.

No one has funnier stories to tell, and no one can tell them more funnily, than that delightful lady from America, Miss Helen Mar. And her success as a humorous story-teller is the more remarkable for her not having the comedian's face to assist her. Her countenance is certainly bright, open, and alive, but she has no other facial "scenery" for her stories—no set humorous expression of feature to help along a joke that might seem to be too weak to render without the co-operation of a comic mouth or a peculiar nose. And with all these so-seeming disadvantages, which are really nothing of the kind, since they mark her as unique, Miss Helen Mar show up again at her annual dramatic and musical recital at the Steinway Hall next Monday, when the intervals of her story telling will be filled by songs from Mme. Belle Cole, Mr. Denham Price, Miss Maud Danks, Mr. Harrison Brockbank, and Miss Ethel Sydney; by recitations from lovely Miss Fannie Ward, the less lovely Mr. George Grossmith, junr., and Mr. H. B. Warner; and by humorous turns of various kinds from Mr. George Robins, Mr. James E. Sullivan (known to fame as The Polite Lunatic) and others. Then Mr. Charles Capper will whistle, and the King's Musketeers will sing glees. But, above all, Miss Helen Mar will tell stories.

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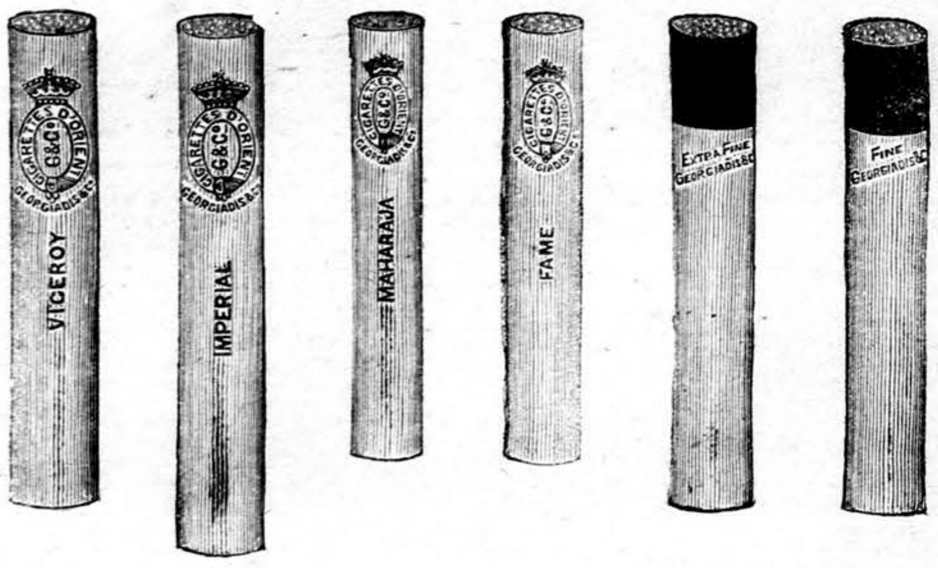

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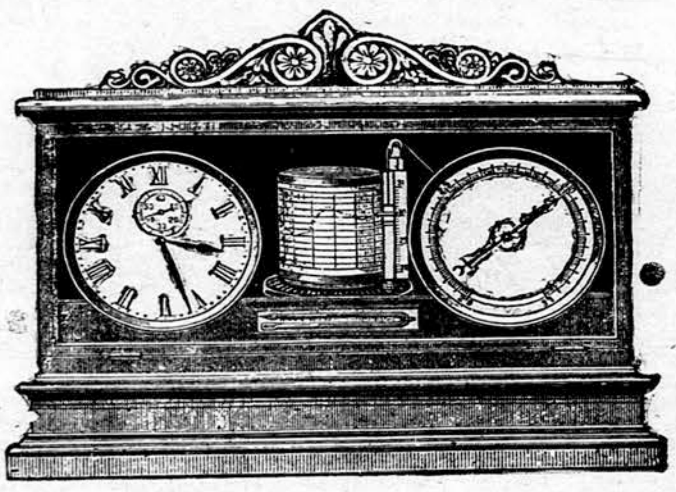

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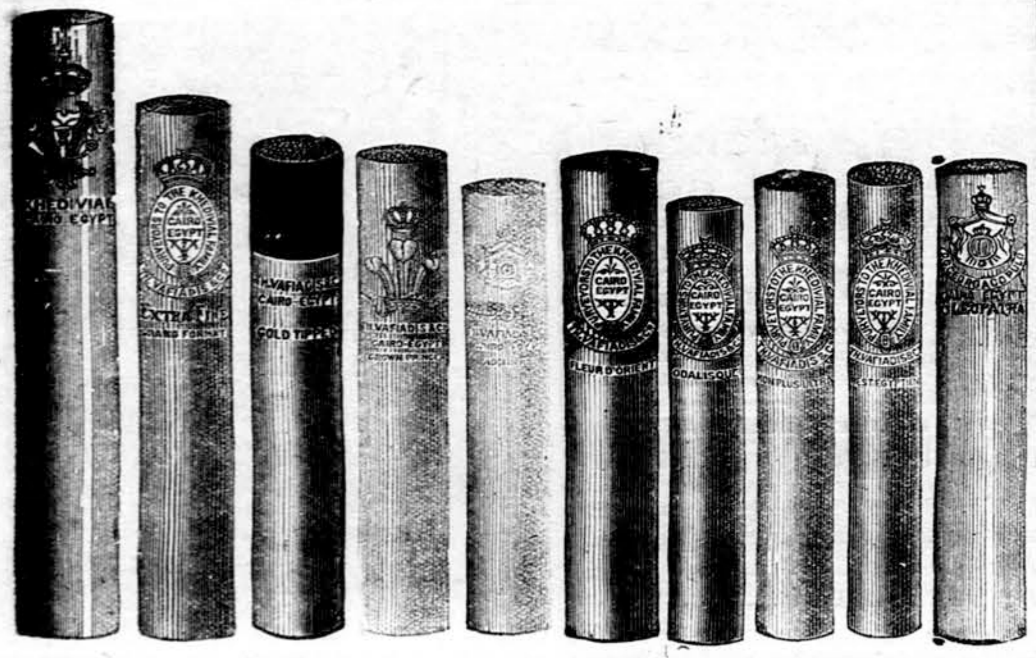

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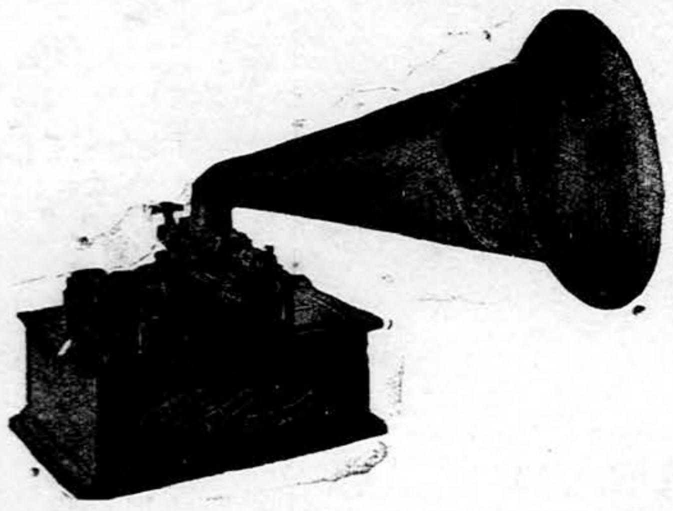

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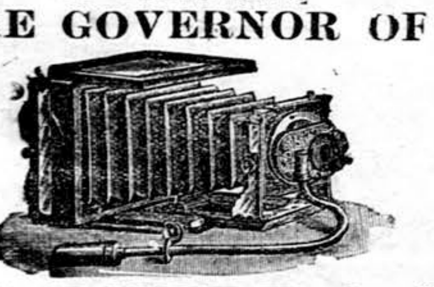


D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOPO DEATERS.
5, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

CANVAS HOSE.
"INSURANCE" BRAND.
THE above BRAND of CANVAS HOSE is specially manufactured for the Undersigned, to meet the requirements of Mill Agents and owners, Mufussil Municipalities and other users of Canvas Hose. Consumers are requested to see that each length of Hose bears the mark "INSURANCE," or the following Mark:—

INSURANCE

The Undersigned find it necessary to WARN Consumers against Imitations of the above Marks, and they HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that PROCEEDINGS will be INSTITUTED against any Firm or Individual importing or selling any Hose with the above or similar Marks.

TURNER, HOARE & CO.
Bombay, 15th May, 1903.

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.
Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.
GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

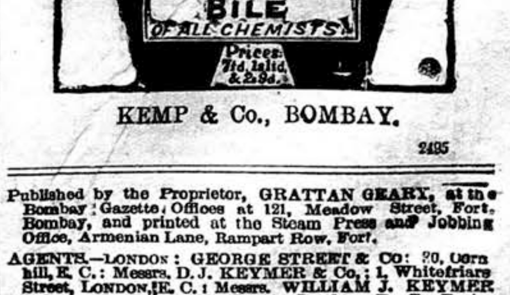
Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
for Typewriters.

"APENTA" B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS
THE BEST ELIMINANT.
"Very active, mild, and reliable."
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SUTOR & Co., Agents,
THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY,
HAVE
REMOVED
To their New Premises,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET,
(two doors from Macropolo's.
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
New Goods Daily Arriving from
THE FACTORY AT SION.
Special Boots & Shoes
FOR THE MONSOON.
All sizes will be shortly available.
N.B.—Our premises will, in future, be closed at 2-15 p.m. on Saturdays and re-opened at 6-15 p.m. till 7-45 p.m.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMP!
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.
LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED
STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF
HANGING LAMPS,
WALL LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
CANDLESTICKS AND
ALL KINDS OF LANTERNS.
In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable, and much superior than "ANY OTHER LAMPS" imported to India
ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!
Electro-plated Household Articles, Majolica Ware, Tea Kettles, Russian Coffee Machines and Glass Vases also kept in Stock!

Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.



KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.
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